PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,306—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 16, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st May.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	......	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only h and packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	12th July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S. S. VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	23rd May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 14, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 19th May, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 20th May, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 23rd May, calling at Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira, and Mozambique, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 14th May, 1898.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	26th May 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th May, 1898.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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OUR present Stock is of an exceptionally fine character, and the Brands offered possess in an eminent degree those tonic and recuperative properties for which these Wines are justly celebrated.

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CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage	43	0	22	8	48	0	25	4
POMARD	25	0	13	12	28	0	15	8
MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma	23	0	12	12	26	0	14	4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	28	8	15	12	32	0	17	8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured white Burgundy	27	0	15	0	30	0	16	12
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Desert Wine (Pints.)					30	8	34	0

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PHILLIPS & CO.'S TRAVELLERS' RESTORATIVE SALINE.

INVALUABLE TO HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.
PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

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SPECIFIC for DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD SKIN ERUPTIONS, CLIMATIC EFFECTS

WILL THOROUGHLY cleanse the SYSTEM.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 4-0, and 7-8 per Bottle.

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Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP'S ONLY
ALWAYS FRESH AND SWEET
ALWAYS FLUID AND BRIGHT

KEMP'S ONLY
GUARANTEED to be the product of the highest grade of Red Jamaica Root.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL, AT THE BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE AND THE SKIN WITHOUT BLEMISH BY A DAILY DRAUGHT OF KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT,

A HARMLESS BEVERAGE for household use SLIGHTLY APERIENT in FULL DOSES. It EXERCISES a REMARKABLE effect in removing Pimples, Spots, and Blemishes from the Skin, leaving it smooth and DELICATE, clearing the COMPLEXION and giving it healthy colour or tone.

THIS SALT is one of the best Saline Draughts on the market, and being always freshly made, it is much superior and more active than IMPORTED BRANDS.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0	"
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	"
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	"
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	"
The Girls' "Premier' Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	"
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	"

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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

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The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

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FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life. Rs.	a.	Premiums limited to 25 years. Rs.	a.	Premiums limited to 20 years. Rs.	a.	Premiums limited to 15 years. Rs.	a.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous. Rs.	a.	20 years or at Death if previous. Rs.	a.	15 years or at Death if previous. Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	9
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	[illegible]	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1866).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

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On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

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THE

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INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

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The whole work is alive with literary tastes and the English publishers are to be sincerely congratulated and thanked for introducing so healthy an exposition to English readers. It cannot be questioned that the number of those readers will be legion.—" Sun."

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" Excessively clever."—" Times."

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TREACHER & CO., LD.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th May to 2nd June (both days inclusive).

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager,

Bombay, 16th May, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1898, for the supply of any quantity upto

800 TONS OF TEAK LOG TIMBER

of the best quality, for early delivery Moulmein Rangoon or Siam Teak may be offered.

2. Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered on the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th May, 1898.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0 for every Share of Rupees 250, and of Rupees 2-8-0 for every Share of Rupees 50, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ending 28th February, 1898, making for the whole yaar 10 per cent., will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 6th June, 1808, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 7th May, 1898, on production of this Company's Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Bangalore, Mysore, and Madras Presidency will obtain DIVIDEND WARRANTS at Bangalore and those in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts at Hubli from our Representatives in those places on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1898, on production of this Company's Share Certificates.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 14th May, 1898.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20 (Twenty) per Share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1897, has been declared and will be paid to the Shareholders on the Register on the 12th day of May, 1898, at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1898, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1898.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond, Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

GRAND VALUE.—For Ordinary Day Wear. Good White Shirts, to Special order, Price six for Rs. 20 only.—ASQUITH & LORD.

WANTED, a CLERK, with experience of MILL OFFICE WORK. A fair knowledge of English and Weaving Accounts necessary. Apply with testimonials to " S. M.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, by the OFFICERS R. A. Mess, Kirkee, a MESSMAN. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

CYCLE.—Gent's, with gear, case and Dunlops. Little used. Open to offer. Shown between 8 and 11, and 5 and 7 at INDIAN CYCLE Co., Gowalia Tank.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

RECEIVED, a large supply of French Regulators, Repeaters of all kinds Rs. 40, 50, 60, and Rs. 80 to Rs. 1,000. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply " L." care of Manager, " Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Commodious well Furnished Bungalow to let for six months, cheap, Walkeshwar road.—Address " N," care of this office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India' &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply " ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

MATHERAN—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known and Comfortable European Hotel is NOW OPEN. The most central position is a great advantage to residents. Terms moderate.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the " Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR the highest and best class of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the " Bombay Gazette " Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

KEYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICK. Re. 1-8. Postage Anna 1. To be had at this Office.

MANGOES.—Best Bombay ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 15 per 100, and Rs. 2 per dozen. Sent to any address in India and Bombay. TUKINA, Bazaar Agent, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the " Bombay Gazette " Office.

SPARE TUNED REEDS for Aristons, Re. 1 for Euphoniums, Re. 1, for Phœnix Rs. 3, Giant Harmonium Aristons Rs. 3, Giant Phœnix, Rs. 3, Celestinas Rs. 3, for Harmonium, Rs. 3.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blues, White, and Pink, Stiff-Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Bark. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

To be had at the " Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1898, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, Free of Income-Tax for the half-year ending 31st December, 1897, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21 and 21A Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 16th May, 1898, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 9th day of May, 1898, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 9th May, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1895,

AND

In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE SOLD free from encumbrances by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June, 1898, at No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Co., provided a sufficient sum is offered pursuant to an order of the said Court in the above matters, dated the 8th day of January, 1898.

As a first class going concern, all those Mill Premises situate at Mohesh Seerampore, together with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery, consisting of 18,392 Spindles and 200 Looms with ample preparing Machinery, Implements and Tools, Offices and Outhouses erected thereon, the property of the above Company. The purchaser of same to take over at a valuation to be made by an expert all the Loose Cotton, Cotton and Yarn on process of manufacturing and all the Baled Cotton, Cotton Waste Yarn Cloth and Stores lying in and upon the said Mill Premises and in the said Company's Calcutta Godowns and also all the furniture at present lying upon the Mill Premises. Full particulars of which will be given at the date of Auction.

The property will be sold subject to the conditions of sale which with the description and particulars of the property can be obtained from Reginald Murray, Esq., of No. 11, Hare Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator, or from Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Solicitors, and Messrs. S. J. Leslie and Sons, Solicitors, of Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated 22nd March, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for The Official Liquidator,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—By an order of the Court the date fixed for the above Sale has been POSTPONED from the 23rd May, 1898, to 27th JUNE, PROXIMO.

FOR SALE.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SALE.

FOUR LANCASHIRE DOUBLE FLUE BOILERS, 30' by 7,' daily working pressure 100 lbs. per square inch, with all mountings complete, by Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co.

Six Scutchers, 25 Roller and Cleaver Cards, 4 Drawing, 4 Slubbing, 6 Intermediate and 12 Roving Frames and 26 Flyer Throstles of 350 Spindles each.

All the above are in working order and can be seen at the Mill. Offers will be received by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co., the Agents, up to 31st May, 1898.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture. FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

" DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL..............................£600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. }
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

R. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 8-42m., 8-32a. Low water, 2-18m., 2-21a.
Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

Reported Theft at Mazagon.—Mr. Byramji Dinshawji Karani, residing in a house at Butcher Street, Mazagon, reported to the police, at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, that some time during the previous night a gold ring set with one large and eleven small diamonds, worth Rs. 125, one gold ring, and five silver and metal watches, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 208, was stolen. The rings were removed from a table in the bedroom, and the watches from nails in the wall of the same room.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the direction of Bandmaster Herr C. Fredilis, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Polka March	Tambours et Trompettes	Gillet
Overture	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Valse	Donan Wellen	Ivanovice
A Dervish Chorus		Sommer
Selection	Le Cloches De Corneville	Planquette
Polka	Hannah	Kuhner

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Reported Theft by a Purdasee.—Mohanlal Umratlal, a Bunniah, residing on the first floor of a house at Sutar Chawl, has reported to the police that during his temporary absence from home, on Friday morning, a purdasee whom he had left in charge of the room absconded, taking with him a bundle, containing one currency note for Rs. 1,000, one for Rs. 50, and 110 for Rs. 10 each, amounting in all to Rs. 2,150. The purdasee is known to the police, having served as a ramosee in the employ of Narayendass Radhowji, an occupant of the adjoining house. The stolen bundle also contained some shares and a quantity of papers. Every endeavour is being made to effect the arrest of the absconding purdasee.

Clive Durant vs. The Oriental S. and W. Co., Limited.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Clive Durant and Mr. Cooverji Merwanji Mehta appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and handed in an information charging Messrs. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Hormusji Bejonji Dantra, Jijibhoy Muncherji Merwanji Jijibhoy, and Jijibhoy Pestonji Mistri, agents and directors of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, with criminal breach of trust. The magistrate inquired if Clive Durant was a shareholder of the company. Durant replied that he was not, but he submitted that by a decision of the Bombay High Court any person could file such an information. The magistrate said that as the information was a long one, he would read it at his leisure and dispose of the application hereafter. Both the applicants were then sworn to the information.

Fatally Injured by a Bale of Cotton.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Suntoo Babaji, a Hindu labourer, aged forty years, residing at Lower Colaba. On the afternoon of Sunday, the 8th instant, the deceased, together with another labourer, was seated on a pile of pressed bales of cotton, removing them one after another, when a bale from a tier behind him gave way and fell on him. He was picked up, but being unable to stand, he was placed in a victoria and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He complained of pain in the spinal column above the loins, where there was considerable swelling. He was detained under treatment, but his condition grew worse, and he died on Sunday evening. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to fracture of the spine, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

An Insane Woman hangs Herself.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Khetwady 6th Lane, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Radhee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, wife of a gold and silver embroiderer, residing on the second storey of a chawl in that locality. About eight or nine days ago deceased was going upstairs to her room with a chatty of water on her head, when her foot accidentally slipped and she fell down the staircase from the second storey to the first one. She complained of pain in her left side, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that two of her ribs had been fractured. She was asked to remain in the hospital, but refused to do so, and left for home after the injury had been dressed. Two days afterwards she removed the dressing, as she said she could not take her food with facility. Four days ago her mind appeared to be affected—she behaved strangely, muttered to herself, and abused the neighbours. On account of her mad freaks the husband stated that whenever he went out he locked her up in the room, and when alone she would break the utensils and tear her clothes. About 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening, he returned home, took his meal which, he said, the deceased had prepared, and about 7-30 p.m. left home, locking deceased up as usual, and went to the other corner of the lane and there lay down on the road to sleep. He got up at 6 o'clock on the following morning and was going home, when a neighbour met him on the way and informed him that Radhee had been found hanging in his room. He hastened home, opened the door, and found the deceased hanging with a dhotur tied round her neck from a rafter in the roof. The body was in a kneeling position, her knees being just above the ground. Life was extinct. The police were informed, and on their arrival the body was taken down. The husband further stated that before leaving the house he had instructed the neighbours to open the door, which was only fastened from the outside, if deceased called out to go out. As nothing was heard from deceased until daylight on the following morning, the neighbours became suspicious, and on opening the room found her hanging. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

CEREMONIAL AT IDAR.

A public durbar, writes a correspondent, was held on Tuesday night in connection with the bestowal of a sword on and recognition of Kuwar Shivsinhji as Thakore of Mundeti under Idar on the demise of the late Thakore Indrabhanji. Mundeti is a pretty large estate or patta consisting of about fifteen villages, including hamlets, and yielding a revenue of about Rs. 20,000. Mundeti, the seat of the Thakore, is about ten miles from Idar in due east. The Thakore belongs to the Chohan race of the Rajputras. The ceremony of girding Shivsinhji with a sword was performed by his Highness the Maharaja Sahib in the spacious durbar hall of the Jawan Niwas Palace between the hours of 7 and 8 p.m. After all the Durbaris had assembled his Highness the Maharaja Sahib entered the durbar room, and amidst the respectful greetings of those present took his seat. After a short pause Kuwar Shivsinhji was conducted into his Highness' presence. The usual presentation of relief (succession Nazzarana) and of a horse, etc., being made in due form, his Highness handed the sword to the new Thakore; which was followed, according to the feudal custom obtaining in this raj, by the gift of a dress of honour. This being over, his Highness the Maharaja Sahib spoke as follows :—"Shivsinhji—You being first-born son and heir to your father Indrabanji, who breathed his last about four months ago, I recognise your claim to succeed him and to-day in public meeting create you Thakore of Mundet according to the feudal custom of this raj. Again, as a matter of favour I give you the powers of a First Class Magistrate to be exercised in the Mundeti pattia only. It is hoped that you will never abuse the favours that have all along been shown to you, but continue to serve the throne of Idar with loyalty.

After a short while Thakore Shivsinhji rose and made a reply, which was in these words: "May it please your Highness,—I consider myself fortunate on account of this evening's ceremony being performed at your Highness' own hands. I have not sufficient words to express my feelings of heart-felt thankfulness to your Highness for the manifold favours shown me by your Highness from time to time. The chief and foremost of which, I may be permitted to say, is that what little education I possess is due to your Highness, and that to fit me for the discharge of the responsible work of looking after the welfare of the people of my jagir, I was appointed first as District Magistrate, and afterwards to the still more responsible post of the Superintendent of Police of this extensive territory, subject to your Highness' sway. For all these acts of favours I pray the Almighty for your Highness' long life and happy and prosperous rule. My forefathers have served this State loyally, and I hope to continue to evince the same loyal feelings towards your Highness' raj and implore God to help me in doing so. The proceedings being thus terminated, his Highness the Maharaja Sahib retired and the durbar broke up.

THE QUARCENTENARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE CAPE ROUTE.

Mr. L. P. do Rozario, the Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate-General for Portugal, writes :—A solemn "Te Deum" will be sung at the Cathedral of N. S. da Gloria, Mazagon, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m., presided by his Grace the Archbishop of Cranganore and Bishop of Damaun to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of the Cape route to India by the renowned and daring Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. I cordially invite all Portuguese subjects, and others who wish to take part in this festival, to grace the occasion with their presence. H. E. the Viceroy of India has been pleased to request all the local Governments and administrations in India to grant, if possible, a holiday on this date to all Portuguese subjects employed in the service of the British Government.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	a1	0	19
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	14
	Dhobi Talao	1	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	7
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	1	2	23
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	1	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	3	2	8
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	2	6
	Worlee	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	10	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	17
	Arthur Road		2	
	Modykhana		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Total	21	16	96
	Total same date last year	11	12	79

a From Bandra, removed to Khoja Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Death 1

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	1	14
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	0	0	15
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	2	0	
	Bhuleshwar	3	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	1	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	6
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	1	23
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	1	0	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	0	3	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	4	8
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	2	0	9
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	4
	N.-R. & Unknown	13	0	4
	HOSPITALS.			
	Adamji Peerbhoy		1	5
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Total	25	17	88
	Total plague deaths to date	29,820	25,809	
	Total same date last year	13	10	88

CHOLERA.

Attack 0
Death 1

THE CASE ON BOARD THE S. S. CLYDE.

The plague case which occurred on board the mail steamer Clyde, on her last voyage to Aden, was that of a mail sorter, the patient being removed to the quarantine island by the Port Health Officer of Aden. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected, and all necessary precautions were taken by the authorities. The Clyde left Aden with a clean bill of health. On the 13th instant, an electrician, named E. B. O. Angone, died from natural causes. Dr. Evans examined the crew and inspected the vessel in the harbour and found everything satisfactory. It was said that several dead rats were found on board the Clyde, but on inquiry we learnt that there is no truth in the statement.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 12th instant was four, being one Mochi, one Khatri, one Mahomedan, and one Machi. The last was Haribhai, aged an 18 years, son of a well known Machi landed proprietor, Dhunji Bhatela, who, being absent at sea at the time, all the members of his family were inoculated by Dr. Dubash in April last, remained uninoculated and fell a victim to plague on his arrival here.—Now that plague cases are scattered over all parts of the city, and Dr. Antonio Fernandes is required to attend on patients at the plague hospital at Marwad, a distance of three miles from the city, and also to the disinfecting of infected houses, it is desirable that another medical gentleman be engaged by Government to assist in the plague-work, bearing in mind that during the last year four medical men, viz., Dr. Polares, Proenca, Pinto, and Moniz, were engaged to cope with the plague.—Twenty-three Bunniahs, desirous of being permitted to go from Lower to Upper Damaun, got themselves inoculated yesterday by the local inoculator, some of them being already inoculated by Dr. Dubash. The plague mortality on the 12th instant was 12.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 10th May, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 3rd May, 1898:—

	May 3. Rs.	A.	P.	May 10. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,65,63,930	5	2	1,76,29,734	10	7
Other Deposits, &c.	4,81,37,491	2	5	4,53,48,766	4	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,09,908	11	2	3,39,502	7	6
Sundries	29,22,106	14	9	29,28,975	1	8
Rs.	9,63,83,437	1	6	9,45,96,978	8	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	32,93,349	0	0	29,54,516	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	74,17,450	0	0	74,17,450	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,13,32,799	12	8	2,16,45,266	11	9
Accounts of Credit do.	2,65,34,979	5	6	2,57,62,927	0	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,16,99,267	9	11	1,12,56,035	14	9
Balances with other Banks	9,92,831	13	0	8,27,075	0	9
Bullion	2,678	3	0	2,477	3	0
Dead Stock	13,28,907	4	1	13,30,490	2	3
Stamps	11,875	11	3	11,507	3	10
Sundries	12,64,553	7	9	12,65,370	8	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	89,61,433	5	4	75,16,924	5	4
Do. at Branches	1,35,43,312	9	0	1,46,07,838	5	7
Rs.	9,63,83,437	1	9	9,45,96,978	8	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 10th May, 1898.

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,33,545	Inc.
Do. at Branches	9,32,260	do.
Other Deposits	27,83,725	Dec.
Post Bills	70,406	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,38,833	Dec.
Loans	3,12,467	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	7,72,052	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	4,43,232	do.
Cash at Head Office	14,45,409	do.
Cash at Branches	10,64,526	Inc.

STRANDING OF THE S. S. BRAHMINI.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Marine Court of Inquiry, composed of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, president, and Captains K. Macaulay, Cheshire, Potts, and MacFadyan, assessors, continued its inquiry into the circumstances touching the stranding of the s. s. Brahmini, owned by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., at St. George's Island, on the morning of 27th April last, while on her voyage from Karwar to Marmagoa. Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for Government, the Company being represented by Mr. Smetham, solicitor.

Mahomed Hoosein, engine-driver of the s. s. Brahmini, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said the ship was steering full speed ahead until 3-30 a.m., when he received the order "stop." He carried out the order immediately, and as soon as the engines were stopped the ship struck. Two or three minutes later another order was given for full speed astern. The engines worked full speed astern for five minutes.

Haji Moosa Fakira, chief officer, re-called and further examined by Mr. Nicholson, said there was a light on Cape Ramos, which he saw that night. He came on the bridge while the light was quite opposite. It was fixed light. He was quite sure that he did not see the light after the ship struck. He did not see the light afterwards when they turned to the south.

The witness here stated that he got confused on the previous day as well as on the night of 26th April when the ship struck. The evidence of the other officers as to what happened after the ship struck was more reliable than his.

Mangal Ditia, sukani, said that the captain gave him a new course after reaching Cape Ramos. He kept the ship on that course up till the time she struck. The chief officer had been looking through his glasses long before the ship struck. The look-out men were sent to call the leadsman and the captain before the ship struck. He could not see anything ahead when the ship struck. He did not see St. George's Island either before or after the accident.

Kanji Pacha, another sukani, said he took a sounding before the ship struck.

Soma Mangi, a khalasi, stated that he was one of the look-out men on the starboard side of the ship. He had been to Mangalore and back three times. He did not see the lighthouse on the cape Ramos. He assisted the sukani in taking soundings. He took one sounding, and before he could take another the ship struck.

Nanumian Hoosnumian, a khalasi said it was raining slightly when they left Karwar, and it continued showerly the whole of the time. The sky was not clear at any time. He did not remember to have seen the lighthouse light on Cape Ramos. The chief officer told him to call the captain quickly. He did not know why the captain was called quickly. He could not say whether the chief officer was then in a confused state or not.

Dewa Ranchode, lascar, who was one of the watchman, said he was standing in the port side of the bow when the ship struck. He saw nothing ahead before the ship struck. He was not thrown down but received a shock when the accident took place. He did not lean over to see on what the ship struck. He did not report the accident to the captain. He was forty or forty-five years old, and had been at sea for many years. He had a good eye-sight.

Chika Anji, another watchman at the time of the accident, said he was on the bridge when the ship struck. He did not look over to see on what the ship struck. He saw nothing ahead before the accident took place.

Examined by Mr. Smetham, witness said it was drizzling when the ship struck. There was no fog. It began to rain at about 3 a.m.

Mr. Nicholson stated that this was all the evidence that he could lay before the court.

VERDICT OF THE COURT.

The magistrate, after consulting the assessors, said that the court had come to the conclusion that the accident was due to the negligence fo the chief officer, and that the captain was not to blame in the matter.

The magistrate then formally framed charges against the chief officer of committing wrongful defaults in not calling the captain as soon as the condition of the weather changed and became thick, in proceeding at too great a rate of speed and in not reducing the speed of the vessel when the weather became thick and the land invisible, and that he thereby caused damage to the ship Brahmini.

The chief officer admitted the truth of charges laid against him.

The magistrate then intimated that he would give decision of the court on Friday next.

Mr. Smetham suggested that the court might, if it thought proper, recommend the Government that a light be placed on St. George's Island. The passage between the two St. George's Islands was frequently used by the coasting steamers, and the private efforts made by his clients to induce the Portuguese Government to place a light there having failed, a recommendation of the court in that direction to the Government would prove beneficial.

The magistrate said he would take that suggestion into consideration when making his report.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The fifth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Bank Street, Mr. V. S. Rodrigues presiding in the absence of Mr. Shamrao Vithal, chairman of the board. The following was the directors' report :—

Your directors beg to lay before you their annual report with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ended 28th February 1898. From the accounts it will be seen that the net earnings of the company during the year under report have been Rs. 56,695-6-2, including the balance of Rs. 1,310-13-3 brought forward from last year. This result your directors regard as satisfactory, considering the very depressed state of trade during the past year, and that the company has had further to meet the burden of a 3 1-2 per cent. *ad valorem* duty newly imposed on cloth by the Government of Mysore. It is alos to be noted that, owing to other concerns of a similar nature having been started in Bangalore, the rent obtained for the company's flour mill had to be considerably reduced. The latter two causes alone, resulting in a shortfall of over Rs. 10,000, more than account for the difference in the profits of the year under report and the one which preceded it. 3. After transferring Rs. 13,500 to the credit of depreciation fund account and deducting the adinterim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year, which has already been paid for the first half of the year, there is left a balance of Rs. 23,127-14-2 available for distribution, and your directors recommend that the sum should be dealt with as follows :—To payment of a further dividend of Rs. 12-8 per share of Rs. 250 each and Rs. 2-8 per share of Rs. 50 each, Rs. 21,187-8-0; to payment of a bonus to the mill hands, Rs. 1,000-0-0; carry forward, Rs. 940-6-2; total Rs. 23,127-14-2. It gives your directors much pleasure to report that since the date of the annexed balance-sheet the debenture debt of the company, which matured on the 1st of April last, has been satisfactorily met and that the property of the company is no longer under mortgage in respect of this loan. Your directors are also pleased to point to the considerable increase in the subscribed capital of the company during the last year, and now that the burden of the debentures has been removed they confidently hope that the proposal embodied in their first report, for adding 5,000 spindles to your mill, for which there is ample accommodation and engine power, will receive encouragement at the hands of the present shareholders and others. With regard to the 12 per cent. per annum dividend guaranteed by the agents to holders of certain shares, in terms of clause 135 of the articles of association, your directors have been asked by Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. to inform the shareholders interested that the period of their guarantee in respect of the dividend in question has expired, and that after the payment up to the 31st of March 1898 the said shares will rank with the ordinary shares of the company in respect of future dividends. The mill and machinery, together with cotton and manufactured stocks of yarn and cloth, have been insured against fire for Rs. 8,49,500. Mr. V. S. Rodrigues retires by rotation from the board of directors, but is eligible for re-election. Messrs. Cursetjee Cawasjee Dalal and Atmaram Bakrishna Kirtikar offer themselves for re-appointment as auditors.

The report of the directors with the audited accounts was approved and confirmed. A dividend of 5 per cent. on Rs. 12-8-0 per share of Rs. 250 and Rs. 2-8-0 per share of Rs. 50, making 10 per cent for the whole year, free of income-tax, was declared. Mr. V. S. Rodrigues, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Dalal and Mr. Atmaram Balkrishna Kirtiker were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 175 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and the agents for their efficient management of the offairs of the company. The proceedings terminated with the coustomary compliment to the chairman.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 12, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

PUBLIC SERVANTS AND TESTIMONIALS.

The following is the full text of the recently issued Government Resolution regarding the receipt of testimonials and addresses by servants of Government :—

By the rules attached to the Resolution above quoted, all servants of Government are prohibited, subject to stated exceptions, from receiving complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form, or testimonials of any kind, and from attending public meetings or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character held in their honour. Several instances have recently occurred in which arrangements for the presentation of testimonials have been made and subscriptions collected apparently in ignorance of the fact that the proceedings were irregular and that the Rules prohibit Government officials from receiving testimonials of any kind. It has also happened more than once lately that a formal character has been given to farewell entertainments, such as are permitted by rule 3, by the publication in the newspapers of speeches made at them. The Governor-General-in-Council in these circumstances finds it necessary to call the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the rules, and to request that it may be again impressed on all officers that they must be strictly observed. With a view to bringing them to the notice of the public, the Governor-General-in-Council directs that they be republished in the *Gazette of India* and the Gazettes of Local Governments and Administrations. The rules do not apply to the receipt of addresses by the Head of any Government or Administration.

1. Save as in these rules otherwise provided, all servants of Government, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, are forbidden to receive complimentary of valedictory addresses in any form; or to accept testimonials of any kind; or to attend public meetings or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character held in their honour.

2. The Government views with disfavour all similar manifestations in the case of retired officers, when following immediately upon their retirement from active service, and designed as an acknowledgment of acts done by them while in the service of Government.

3. It is not intended to prohibit such an expression of regard for the private or official character of an officer retiring from service or leaving his station or district, as is involved in a farewell entertainment supported by his personal friends, even though some of these may be his official subordinates. But it is expected that the proceedings on such occasions will be substantially of a private and informal character.

4. Local Governments and Administrations are authorised to forward to an officer who has left a station or district the resolution of any local public body recording a vote of thanks to him for help and advice afforded during his official connection with the station or district.

5. Medical officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of the Local Government or Administration must be obtained by medical officers before receiving any public complimentary address.

6. Nothing in the above rule is meant to prohibit compliance with the request of a public body that a Government officer should sit for his portrait, bust, or statue in recognition of his public services; provided that the portrait, bust, or statue is not intended for presentation to the officer concerned.

7. The participation of Government officers in the raising of funds for the foundation of scholarships, or for procuring a portrait, bust, or statue as a spontaneous recognition of the services of a Government officer is not forbidden; but it should be clearly understood that any solicitation on the part of officers of Government, for subscriptions from any person who does not voluntarily come forward to contribute is disapproved by the Government of India.

8. The previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to the relaxation of these rules in any special case in which the Local Government or Administration may think this desirable.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

NEW CASES.

Two new cases were reported last Tuesday. One which terminated fatally, occurred at 19, Waterloo Street, and was that of a native grocer (modi) who, it is believed, succumbed to an attack of cholera. He carried on his business in a pucca godown alongside the Waterloo Street Thanna, and also lived there. The case was treated as suspicious, the man's bedding was burnt, and his goods, especially his cooking utensils and so forth, disinfected. The godown, too, underwent thorough disinfection. The other case, which also terminated fatally, occurred in ward No. 4, Muchua Bazaar Section. The man died at the Isolation Hospital in Maniktolla.

THE PLAGUE HOSPITAL AND CAMPS.

On Tuesday there were only three pronounced cases of plague in the hospital at Manicktollah—one of which it was expected would not survive the night. Work there is in full swing, the medical and nursing and menial staffs having been fully organised. Though very sullen, the Mahomedans of the locality have not again attempted any molestation of the European and Eurasian staff on the way to and from the Health Office. Before leaving the premises anyone going out has to change his or her clothes and undergo fumigation. Besides the ordinary police on duty, the Manicktollah plague hospital and camp have attached to them a guard of 43 armed native policemen. The work of erection at the other segregation camps, except, at Marcus Square, is still practically at a standstill, consequent on the difficulty of obtaining thatchers. The Marcus Square camp is now nearly completed. Some difficulty was, at one time, found in getting workmen to erect it, but with re-assurances on all sides, all obstacles were overcome and the structure, except as regards a few finishing touches, is complete.

The death-rate from all causes in the different wards of the city on Tuesday was 45, the average of the previous five years being 57. The ward which showed an abnormal death-rate was ward No. 8, Muchua Bazaar Section. The death-rate here on Tuesday was nine, as compared with four, the average of the preceding five years. There was one "suspected" plague case in ward No. 12, and two deaths, one in ward No. 4, and another in ward No. 12.

INOCULATION.

Raja Benoy Krishna Bahadoor, of Sobba Bazaar, with the members of his family, was inoculated on Tuesday. The inoculations were carried out by Dr. Cook himself, Dr. Christie (lady doctor) being also present. The news that the Raja and his family were being inoculated, soon spread in the neighbourhood, and the crowd which gathered round the Rajbari grew to such dimensions that two durwans had to be placed at the gate. Members of the crowd desired to be also inoculated, and Dr. Cook, who throughout was treated with the greatest courtesy, had a long morning's work. Fully sixty persons were inoculated at the Rajbari. Dr. Bepin Behary Ghose, the family physician of the Raja, was also inoculated.

MISCHIEVOUS REPORTS

With reference to the reported death from the effects of inoculation of a man named Walters, an account of which appeared in a local contemporary on Wednesday, we are asked to state that the report is wholly untrue. Dr. Dutt, the Assistant to the Health Officer, performed one case of inoculation, we learn upon a man whose name was not Walters, who is personally known to Dr. Cook, and, who is alive now. With this exception no one has been inoculated at the Municipality Health Office, except by Dr. Cook personally, and it is some time since it was publicly announced that no one but Dr. Cook was authorised to inoculate. A record has been kept by him of the names of all persons who have come to him for inoculation. No man of the name of Walters has done so, or has undergone the operation.

The scare about inoculation, or "ticca," as the natives call it, has almost subsided. The population are beginning to find out that it is not compulsory. The discovery has been very simple. People have commenced to wonder why, although they heard so much about forcible inoculation, no one in the different bustees has been ticcaed. The result is a general distrust of rumours, and it seems as if Nemesis will soon seize the budmash by the heels, and he will in time require to be as much if not more, protected from an indignant, though hitherto credulous populace, as the solitary Bhalitilogues whom he now way lays and assaults.

Mr. Greer, Chirman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, told a reporter that he intended getting inoculated on Wednesday.

THE EXODUS.

The passenger rush from Calcutta via the Eastern Bengal State Railway has appreciably subsided; but large numbers of people are getting away by the East Indian Railway trains from Howrah. The platforms and waiting halls and the yard have, for the past three days and nights, been crowded by men, women, and children, chiefly by the latter. The peculiarity of the present rush is that the passengers are making for stations beyond Allahabad, Agra, and Delhi, while on the previous occasion the majority only went short distances, and very few further than Benares.

Ever since Tuesday, the residents of Watgunge and the southern suburbs are leaving in large numbers on account of the new scare that there is to be house-to-house visitation by search parties. Several shops have been closed, and the place generally has a desolate appearance.

Most of the Mahomedan shops in Calcutta were closed on Wednesday. The usually busy Chandney Chowk was practically deserted, at any rate so far as its large Mussulman community was concerned. The doors of all the petty Mahomedan shop-keepers on both sides of Dhurrumtollah Street along its whole length stood unopened thoughout the day. Several of the syces, specially of some of the livery stables in Dhurrumtollah, have already left Calcutta. Syces and coachmen in private service are also making themselves scarce.—*Statesman.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·819	NW	4	83·6	66·1	65	...	5·27	+0·96
Sirsa	29·843	Calm	8	93·1	64·8	69	1·17	2·92	+0·54
Delhi	29·827	SE	7	93·2	68·9	63	0·11	3·52	+0·18
Agra	29·776	SE	9	97·5	71·9	60	0·07	3·04	+1·33
Cawnpore	29·810	WNW	4	98·9	75·6	38	...	1·57	...
Allahabad	29·761	NW	7	100·1	74·8	49	...	2·39	+0·21
Jhansi	29·852	NW	4	99·6	76·2	46	...	2·25	+0·52
Jacobabad	29·782	E	8	94·5	79·1	45	0·01	0·44	−0·89
Karachi	29·813	S	9	93·4	79·0	72	...	0·43	−1·41
Jeypore	29·847	SE	5	91·1	68·0	75	0·26	1·69	−0·10
Ajmere	29·863	W	7	97·4	70·1	57	0·22	0·45	−1·13
Deesa	29·868	SE	14	102·4	68·0	60	0·87	1·03	+0·44
Ahmedabad	29·863	WSW	5	100·8	78·1	56	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·834	WSW	16	99·3	76·9	60	..	0·15	−0·50
Rajkot	29·842	SW	9	109·9	71·8	70	0·07	0·27	−0·23
Ghadechi	29·861	SW	12	98·6	75·8	63	...	0·73	...
Veraval	29·855	WSW	9	87·1	81·3	78	...	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·870	ESE	8	98·2	75·6	36	...	0·72	−0·35
Indore	29·837	NE	2	99·6	75·1	51	...	0·56	−0·60
Saugor	29·843	N	5	96·3	75·1	53	...	1·46	−1·21
Jubbulpore	29·764	WNW	4	99·5	70·1	89	0·13	3·59	+0·50
Hoshangabad	29·819	NW	2	100·6	80·[illegible]	36	...	0·50	−1·71
Khandwa	29·810	NW	10	101·7	80·6	48	...	0·09	−1·45
Raipur	29·741	NE	6	106·0	79·1	34	...	1·72	−1·14
Nagpur	29·776	Calm	7	105·2	74·1	70	0·30	4·30	−0·87
Amraoti	29·818	WNW	3	102·8	78·8	42	...	0·77	−1·93
Akola	29·835	NW	11	103·7	80·8	41	..	0·33	−2·69
Surat	29·865	SW	7	96·2	77·6	61	..	1·68	+1·32
Malegaon	29·859	WNW	10	98·1	74·1	59	..	0·10	−1·38
Bombay	29·886	NNW	8	91·0	81·2	67	...	0·33	−0·60
Poona	29·881	W	16	97·5	71·9	55	...	1·35	−1·20
Ahmednagar	29·858	WNW	2	95·9	72·2	52	...	0·03	...
Aurangabad	29·860	WNW	4	99·4	74·2	42	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	29·869	NW	15	101·7	76·1	48	...	0·60	−2·55
Ratnagiri	29·859	WNW	6	90·4	80·8	62	...	1·04	+0·14
Belgaum	29·884	WNW	17	89·2	65·8	74	...	5·67	+0·62
Goa	29·846	N	9	91·0	82·4	68	...	0·89	...
Karwar	29·875	NW	5	89·8	81·0	71	...	0·82	−2·57
Mangalore	29·876	Calm	4	91·3	79·9	72	...	2·80	−2·95
Calicut	29·866	NW	5	91·2	79·0	68	...	8·37	−4·15
Cochin	29·863	NNE	M	96·0	79·1	81	...	10·22	−9·47
Bangalore	29·862	WSW	9	92·5	70·8	69	...	1·97	−5·57
Secunderabad	29·750	WNW	9	104·7	80·3	39	..	2·13	−1·90
Masulipatam	29·723	NW	9	112·7	86·0	38	..	1·75	−7·37
Bellary	29·860	NW	11	99·7	77·3	53	..	3·27	−0·70
Cuddapah	29·817	W	M	106·2	86·0	57	..	8·14	+1·40
Madras	29·762	W	8	108·5	83·0	53	..	9·67	−12·06
Coimbatore	29·844	ESE	1	99·9	74·6	74	..	4·93	−3·91
Trichinopoly	29·805	WNW	10	105·7	81·3	61	..	7·35	−4·89
Negapatam	29·808	W	10	107·5	81·9	61	..	11·16	−20·93
Colombo	29·895	SW	8	90·5	81·5	76	..	54·03	+6·44
Aden	29·787	W	8	96·3	81·8	81	...	0·40	−2·75

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased eveywhere and the rise has been brisk to rapid in several places. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds in the Central Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 18 at Bellary, Ahmednagar and Rajkot, and 16 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 14° in excess of the normal at Cochin, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° in excess at Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Masulipatam and the lowest 65° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Sirsa (1·17"), about an inch at Deesa, light showers at Nagpur, Jubbulpore Ajmere, Jeypore and Delhi, and a few drops at Jacobabad, Agra and Rajkot. The isobars indicate the existence of a small depression whose centre lies a little to the east of Masulipatam in the Bay, where the weather is squally and unsettled. The winds round about it are cyclonic, and the weather in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and Berar is in a slightly unsettled condition. Local scattered showers accompanied by thunder or duststorms are likely in the Punjab, the North-West and Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency and Gujarat. The weather is very hot at stations on the Coromandel Coast, and unusually cool in several places to the north of Latitude 20°. The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden has increased considerably since the 12th and indicates that south-westerly winds are increasing in force in the middle of the Arabian Sea lying to the south of Latitude 10°.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, May 14.

Saturday: The barometer continued to rise almost everywhere but pressure is still unsteady and the amount of change varies considerably in different localities. Shallow depression are shown one over the western desert and a second over the Bay. Winds remains very variable over Northern India and Burma but a well marked north-westerly winds is shown over the central parts of the country and Peninsula; over the central of Bay there are some signs of cyclonic movements. The northwesterly current is strong but elsewhere winds are light or moderate. Temperature has fallen in Burma and Central Provinces and risen to the North West Provinces and changed irregularey elsewhere. The mean temperature is higher than usual in Assam and north Bengal and over the Madras presidency but is lower than usual in all other parts of the country. The deficiency is large in lower Burma and very large in the Punjab. The highest maximum is 113 at Massulipatam heavy rain has fallen in Pinasserim and scattered thunder showers over Northern and Central India, Diamond island and Moulmein report four inches, Tavoy two and a half inches and Sirsa over one inch. Over the Peninsula the weather is rainless.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 13th May, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·808
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·9
Dew Point		75·1
Relative humidity of Air		·709
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	degrees	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		80·5
General Directions of wind*		WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	164

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—May 14.

10 p.m. .... 83·2

SUNDAY.—May 15.

6 a.m. .... 82·1
10 a.m. .... 87·5
2 p.m. .... 88·2
4 p.m. .... 87·4

The "Daily Chronicle's" Berlin correspondent writes :—"At the German Surgical Congress in Wiesbaden the well-known professor of surgery, Doctor von Bruns, of Tubingen, read a paper on 'inhuman Weapons of War,' which has had much attention drawn to it throughout Germany. Doctor von Bruns had made a number of experiments on dead bodies, or portion of them, with the bullets supplied to the British troops during the recent campaign in the North-West of India. He says that the results of the contact of these bullets with the human body are fearful, and cannot be exaggerated. Not only are the bones, but the flesh as well, torn and splintered in all directions. Even the skin at the point of contact shows long seams torn in all directions. Doctor Von Bruns expressed the hope that the German Government would take steps to bring about an agreement among the European Powers for the exclusive use of small calibre weapons, supplied with bullets which would be either entirely covered with lead, or have at least the points protected with this metal. The bullet should only render the enemy unfit, and should not mutilate him as well. Doctor von Color, the chief of the German Army Medical Department, was present at Doctor von Bruns's address, and followed it with much interest. It is stated that at its conclusion the lecturer was greeted with loud and long-continued applause."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain D Miller, sailed on Saturday last, for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The Bombay-Japan Line, s s Muke Maru, 2,053 tons, Captain S Kawamara, sails to-day for Kobe via Tuticorin and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's, s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain D Miller, will sail to-day, for Aden with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain N Ferris, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Moulmein, with a general cargo, and 46 deck passengers.

The s s Neptune, 2,177 tons, Captain James Walters, sailed on Saturday, for Marseilles, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs R Bell, and 4 children as passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden (7th May,) with a general cargo, and five deck passengers.

The P and O Co's, s s Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain G D Saunder, cleared on Saturday, last for China, &c. with a general cargo.

The s s Tottenham, 1,353 tons, Captain R. B. Gwatkin arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Alexandria, (30th April) in ballast. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

The s s Ileafæ, 373 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Maculla (5th May) via Shore, with a general cargo, 9 cabin and 28 deck passengers. The Vessel is consigned to Mr. Allana Munjee.

The B S N and Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 104 cases opium, and one native officer and 71 deck passengers

The P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain E G Andrews, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Kobe (10th April) via Hongkong, and Singapore, with a cargo of timber. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon to Ceylon, with high sea thence to Bombay fine.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (12th May,) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A Black, Mr C E Kundle, Mr and Mrs Pallonji and child, Miss Jebb, Mr Smith, Rev Mr Wood, Mr Stranack, and 41 deck.

The following passengers proceed to Trieste, and Venice, per Austrian Lloyds s s Gisela, sails to-day:—From Bombay—Mr P Anninos, Mr and Mrs F Asquith, Mr and Mrs C Flor, one child and one infant Mr F S P Lely, Major and Mrs G B O Donnell and three children, Miss L M Wood, Surg Lt Col and Mrs P A Weir and child. From Karachi. Colonel and Mrs Trevor. From Hongkong—Mrs [illegible] Hilton and daughter, Mr S Landesberg, Mr Muller, and Mr Tilleeck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Zanzariva	2155	Weston	Marseilles	20-5	R Bros
B	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	[illegible]	M & Co
C	Falkland	1875	Main	Antwerp	18-5	F M & Co
D	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles	18-5	W A G & Co
F	Clan Forbes	1561	Bond	Amsterdam	18-5	F M & Co
G	Bq County of Ayr	497	Walker	Melbourne	18-5	O & Okell
H & J	Rudelsburg	1589	Fitlone	Hamburg	17-5	G & Co
L	Bq Parvady	458	Junghans	Mauritius		Abraham
L	Amra	170	Fry	P Gulf	17-5	M M & Co
M	Wissman	286	Samlin	N F		F Heyer
M	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
N	Eden Hall	1643	Haun	Genoa		J M & Co
O	Beechdene	1586	Sandal	Naples	20-5	K N & Co
P	Dunraven	2132	Dolton	Liverpool	18-5	K N Co
Q	Aldgate	2208	Cheshire	Dunkirk		J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	14-5	S & Co
Sabarmati	524	Fakeer	Bhownagar	14-5	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Kt Errant	4747	Williams	Antwerp	20-5	K N & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	25-5	F Baldovino
1	Cauara	214	Stabb	Zanzibar	19-5	M & Co
6	R Harrowing	1299	Boagey	Liverpool	2-5	Bombay Co
9	Idar	2595	Miller	Genoa	14-5	K N & Co
10	Marca	4451	Adams	Antwerp	17-5	K N & Co
13	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	21-5	B S N Co
16	Courtfield	2105	Sheldrake	Hamburg	18-5	Bo & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Ileafæ s	Nacoda	Maculla, May 5
14	Clyde s	Denny	Aden, May 9
	Simla s	Robertson	Busreh, May 1
	Tottenham s	Gwatkin	Alexandria, April 30
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, May 12
	Vindobona s	Bellen	Trieste, April 29
	Chupra s	Ferris	Moulmein, April 25
	Mazagon s	Andrews	Kobe, April 10
15	Naseri s	Raffin	Aden, May 7
	Brookside s	Dabner	Busreh, May 8

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Alaja s	Petris	Calcutta
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Mahratta s	Bannlyn	Hull, &c
	Neptune s	Walters	Marseilles
	Idar s	Milne	Marseilles
	Bombay s	Saunder	Hongkong
	Ganges s	Creery	Aden

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer Muke Maru, Kawamuro, for Japan, &c
" Mobile, Milier, for Aden
" Gisela, Brelich, for Trieste, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi
" Amra, for Persian Gulf
" Clyde, for Aden
" Tottenham, for Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, &c
" Vindobona, for China, &c

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Arabia s, 4167, Parfitt
Dunraven s, 2132, Dalton
Robert Harrowing s, 1395, Boagy
Hispania s, 2213, Abrey
Kt Errant s, 4747, Williams
Marca s, 4451, Adams
Ethelbryhta s, 1950, Willis
Falkland s, 1876, Main
Dido s, 3127, Peckering
Aldgate s, 2208, Cheshire
Courtfield s, 2105, Shelarick
Rudelsburg s, 1589, Zittloreng
Clan Forbes s, 1561, Bond
D Balduino s, 3044, Campa
Beechdene s, 1586, Sandal
Edenhall s, 1643, Haun
Yanariva s, 2155, Weston
Gisela s, 2650, Brelich
Oceanic s, 1863, Marshall
Chusan s, 2852, Street
Muke Maru s, 2054, Kawamura
Wakasa Maru s, 3709, McMillan
Country of Ayer sp, 498, Walker
Evesham Abbey sp, 1613, Barson
Wissmann s, 218, Zemlin

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Plassey, Prance
H M S Pigeon, Moubray
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Magdala
H M S Melpomene, Batten
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Fleet
R I M S Investigator, McMillan
R I M S Lawrence, Kendall

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Robert Harrowing s—350 cwts myrabollams Tyabjee and Co. 12600 cwts wheat Sa day and Co
Dunraven s—90 bales wool David, Sassoon and Co, 3004 cwts linseed The New Mofussil Co Ld

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4000 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co, 292 cwts gum Maledina Lalljee, 72 bales skins and hides Hajee Oosman Hajee Hassum, 257 cwts gum Govindjee Sojpal

FOR MARSEILLES.

Yanarina s—8040 cwts teelseed, 110 bales cotton and 7320 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers,

FOR HAMBURG.

Courtfield s—330 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co, 2001 cwts rapeseed Owen and Okell.
Rudelsburg s—165 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—4000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers, 4000 cwts wheat, Glade and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Falklandd s—6000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co, 1000 cuts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Aldgate s—4904 cuts rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 290 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—104 cuts myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR NAPLES.

Tottenham s—1000 cws wheat A Bloscheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay s—47 cases opium, Mirza Mahomed Banker Afsher.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair a turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-rooms, set of sofas and easy chairs, bentwood chairs, mirror-door almyra, carved chiffonier, new folding harmonium by Ramchunder.

1 criterion camera, with slides and stand, turn-table leather, case and lens by Parkinson and Rayment.
30 bottles essence Raspberry by Stevenson and Co., fresh.
1 grand cottage piano.
On account of the concerned—
By order of Desai Manishunker Vajeshunker, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Sna Devidas Khooshal—
1 case single border buff jean prints.
13 cases white sarees, 6 to 10 yards.
4 cases single border jean prints
2 cases double border sarees
8 cases printed sarees.
12 bales grey dhoturs.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Allibhoy—
3 cases 64 tins printing ink.
By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. R. Melnk, consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunk, books, mechanical instruments, watch repairing tools, &c.
The effects of the late Balla Bhow, consisting of gold ornaments, pieces of gold and silver, small pearls copper and brass utensils, goldsmith's instruments, wearing apparel, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram
1 gent's saddle by Souter.
A few new and second-hand bicycles with pneumatic tyres.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers & Co., the valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood household furniture of best polish and finish, made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, revolving top office table, marble top tables, easy and light chairs, substantial single and double mirror-door almyras, dressing and washstand tables to match, chiffoniers, cabinets bedroom sofa, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 28, Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, Persian and Cambay carpets, mahogany dining table, etc., the property of MRS. D. N. ELIOT.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Retreat," Mazagon, next to Western Dairy Co., and opposite the Mazagon Castle, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 13 stops large size organ by Daniel Beaty, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, carpets, a collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of Rv. T. M. HUDSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, just opposite the Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and substantial French-polished dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture made to order by John Roberts, Benjamin and others, rich cut glassware, Bohemian porcelainware, firstrate ebonized plate bound square piano by Schiedmayer, rich in tone and in splendid order, Europe made iron safe on stand, firstrate Ditmar's lamps, English oval gilt mirrors, table ornaments, etc, the property of D. R. DADY, Esq, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Luchmondas Bhikandram—

88 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn, No. 218, of Jacob Sassoon Mill, "Satul Chap."
40 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn, No. 1228, of Jacob Sassoon Mill, "Satul Chap."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, Fort, handsome black and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, etc, the property of W. DOOLAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY'S STABLES, COLABA.

On SATURDY, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of horse-shoes, rubbish, iron, leather-pieces, files, horse-shoe nails, candle dust, old teakwood sleepers, leather mussacks, iron tyres of wheel, oil drums, kerosine oil tins, waste papers, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF A TANNERY, WITH BUILDING, LAND, &c., AT DHARAVI, MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. T. H. Moore and E. U. A. Prier, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Esmailbhai Khairaz, the following property;—

All that piece or parcel of foras and tocca land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,077 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the ground of Aitwar Farrau, on the west partly by the ground of Koli villagers, and partly by the Dharavi Road, on the north partly by the Government ground and partly by the ground of Caening Daakha and on the south by the ground of Baica Dholer Aitwar Farrau, and partly by the ground of Manoo Patel, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under new Nos 13125, 11142 and new Survey No. 13-492 1-503 which said ground is in the occupation of the said Esmail Khairaz, together with the houses, out-houses buildings and tanneries standing thereon and all yards gardens trees, fences areas, ways, paths, passages, sewers, drains ditches, wells, waters, watercourses, fixtures, lights, liberties, privileges, easement, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or heretofore enjoyed or reputed to belong or to be appurtenant thereto. And all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of him, the mortgagor, into and upon the said premises and every part thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT Co. and are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, black and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, one D.B C-F B-L 16 bore gun by "Hollis," and D-B. express 450 bore rifle in case complete by "Reilly," one strong victoria in good order, one bay Arab horse, very showy, goes in harness, one strong dog-cart, in good order, set of brass mounted single harness, gentlemen's saddles and bridles, and a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of B. NICHOLSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Apollo Reclamation Bunder, in the vicinity of the Wellington Pier, Colaba, on account of the underwriters, 20 bales damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1898.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT. 1882.
CAPITAL, Rs. 2,00,000.
Divided into 800 SHARES of Rs. 250 EACH.
First Issue: 300 Shares of Rs. 250 each, of which 60 only remain to be allotted.
Payable as follows: Rs. 50 on Allotment, Rs. 100 a month after, and the balance when called for.

DIRECTORS: Messrs. Paul Pfleiderer (Partner, William Watson and Co.); Manekshaw J. Taleyarkhan, B.A., LL.B.; A. G. Christiansen, C.E., M.S.E.; John Wallace, C.E.; and Sorabji M. Rutnagur, Ex-Officio.
AGENTS: M. C. RUTNAGUR & Co.
SOLICITORS: NANU & HORMASJEE.
BANKERS: WILLAM WATSON AND Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE 27, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

EVERY important manufacturing country in the world has its own trade and technical publications, which are known to be yielding handsome profits on the investments. With its growing, commercial and industrial activity and its vast natural resources, India has not been adequately supplied with similar literature for which there is a large and profitable field still open.

The object of this Company is to supply this want by means of newspapers, books, and periodicals printed in the English and Vernacular languages, and devoted mainly to the treatment of new and profitable industries, to the description of new inventions and materials, and to the dissemination of special information—scientific, commercial, and technical.

The textile and allied industries of the country have been very ably represented for the past seven years by the INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL, which has had a remarkably successful career, and one of the main objects for which this Company is established is to acquire by purchase the rights, title, interest, good-will, and the business of this publication as a going concern.

Judging from the success the "INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL" has met with, and the prospects of the new publications the Company proposes to issue, the Directors fully expect a safe and steady profit sufficient to yield to the Shareholders a dividend of from nine to ten per cent. per annum on their investment.

Copies of the Prospectus and other Particulars on Application.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—5, PATEL STREET, FORT.

THE BANK ACCEPTS SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS at the Special Rates of Interest mentioned below:—

For 4 months at 5½ per cent. per annum.
„ 3 „ 5 „ „
„ 2 „ 4 „ „

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK ......Two Stars. GOLD......Three Stars.
OF ALL DEALER
Sold Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

IN the price of Consols there was a decline in London yesterday of 1-8 per cent. to 111. French Rentes were unchanged at 103; Indian Sterling Loan, at 114; and 3 1 2 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £62 5-16. Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime to 25·33 1- fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 1-2d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower at 26 1-4d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was 1-2 cent higher in value at 56 7-8 cents per oz., with an advance in demand Exchange on London to the same extent, at 4·85 1-4 dollars. About £250,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England yesterday. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £59 10s.

There was an extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers amounting to 4 lakhs made on Calcutta to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d. For 30 days' sight Exchange on India 1s. 3 1-2d. was still quoted.

Consols further declined to-day 5-16 per cent., at 110 11-16. Indian Sterling Loan was 1 per cent. lower, at 113; and Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent., at £62 1-4. Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·33 1-2 fcs., but French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent. to 102 3-4. In Bar Silver there was no further change at 26 1-4d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal remained at 56 7-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent higher, at 4·85 1-2 dollars. Some £200,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Discount on Short London Bills at three months' sight was quoted at 3 3-4 per cent. and on six months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-2 per cent.

For White Karachi Wheat the quotation yesterday was 38 1-2s., sellers, June-July shipment; and for Red Karachi Wheat 37 3-4s., nominal, same shipment. White Delhi Wheat was quoted to-day at 43 3-4s. per 492lbs., May-June shipment to Hull, sellers via the Canal. For Brown Rapeseed 38 1-2s. per 416lbs. was quoted yesterday, May-June shipment to Antwerp, business done via the Canal in a steady market; and for Linseed, 39 3-4s. per 424lbs., same shipment to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market steady.

The statement of the shipments of "Cottons" and "Twist" during the month of April, issued yesterday, shows that of "Plain Cottons" the missions to Bombay were 27,050,000 yards, or 6,600 bales, or 4,900 cases; to Calcutta, 76,800,000 yards, or 21,600 bales, or 4,600 cases; to Karachi, 12,700,000 yards, or 3,300 bales, or 2,200 cases; to Madras, 3,700,000 yards, or 1,300 bales, or 400 cases. The quantity of "Colored Cottons" shipped to Bombay was 3,050,000 yards; that to Calcutta was 5,850,000 yards; to Karachi 2,850,000 yards; to Madras, 400,000 yards. The shipments of "Printed Cottons" to Bombay were 5,850,000 yards; to Karachi, 3,350,000 yards; to Calcutta, 2,950,000 yards; to Madras, 1,150,000 yards. Of "Twist" there were 1,300,000lbs. shipped to Calcutta, 900,000lbs. to Bombay; 650,000lbs. to Madras; and 550,000lbs. to Karachi.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats firm, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 8,000 bales; Imports, *nil*. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, extreme quotations being 3 31-64d. per lb. both for May and for September-October delivery.

Prices have to-day continued without change in the Liverpool Cotton Market, which closed dull, Surats firm, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 5,000 bales; and the Imports, 1,000 bales. The total sales of cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 51,000 bales, compared with 56,000 bales in the previous week. The amount forwarded to consumers was 64,000 bales, or 1,000 bales more. The week's Imports were 217,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 43,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,210,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 6 3-8 cents per lb.; August Futures declined 3 points, to 6·34 cents, and November's points, to 6·32 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands were again unchanged to-day at 6 3-8 cents per lb.; Futures further declined 2 points for August and 4 points for November, to 6·32 and 6·28 cents, respectively. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,530,000 bales, as against 10,480,000 bales in the week preceding.

In our local Cotton market the enquiry has been a meagre one to-day, and prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters bought 1,300 bales; and the Mills, 600 bales; total, 1,900 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—In the former, prices are lower, with a small business passing; and in the latter, they show no quotable change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,293	bales.
Wheat	83,730	cwts.
Linseed	4,227	„
Rapeseed	15,350	„
Gingellyseed	1,334	„
Poppyseed	2,703	„
Castorseed	5,569	„
Rice	554	„

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was limited; a small amount of Merchants' Bills were reported sold, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32 to 1s. 4 1-16d.	„
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Francs	1·72 1-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—For 3 1-2 per cents 93 3-4 was quoted to-day for Money, and 94 for Account; 3 per Cents were unchanged at 87, nominal.

SHARES are quite neglected. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1,247 1-2 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur	3

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-16
Bar Silver	26 1-4

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
All telegrams for Costa Rica may now be accepted at sender's risk.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros restored.
Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams in Code or Cepher to and from Philippines suspended.
Cable Hong Kong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in Code or Cepher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States.
Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Censure on telegrams for Island Barbadoes removed, also at Guayaquil on telegrams for Ecuador.
Cable San Thome Loanda restored.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government.
Private telegrams in Code or Cepher for offices in Italy, except those addressed "Bank of Italy" at Rome suspended.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted
Mozambique Lourencomarques Section interrupted
Telegrams for Porto Ribo subject to delay
Cable Lourenco Marquez Durban interrupted

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 30th April, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	988	940	—	—	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	49,090	37,436	11,654	...	45,887	...
Goods	87,604	89,651	...	2,047	1,21,779	...
Other earnings	9,611	6,521	3,090	...	30,138	..
Total for week	1,46,305	1,33,608	12,697	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	24,15,852	22,18,048	...	...	1,97,894	...

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WIMBRIDGE—May 14, at his residence, Gowalia Tank, Bombay, Edward Wimbridge, aged 57.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SMITH—April 23, at Balhary, Meigle, Perthshire, the wife of T Dearoche Smith, Bengal Civil Service (Retired List), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COOKSON—COOKSON—April 19, at the Parish Church, Lyme Regis, Geoffrey Montague Cookson, of the Ceylon Civil Service, to Ethel Mary, third daughter of Captain W E Cookson, R N.

COWAN—HAMILTON—April 20, at St Michael and All Angels' Church, Helensburg, John M Cowan, B A, M B, B C, youngest son of the late John B Cowan, M D, LL D, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Glasgow, to Maud Mary, eldest daughter of George W Hamilton, (formerly of Calcutta), View Park, Row, Dunbartonshire.

COX—GORDON—April 21, at Christ Church, Mayfair, Edward S Cox, son of the late Rev Thomas Cox, of Halifax, Yorks, to Mabel Theresa, daughter of the late Major Gordon, 4th Bombay Rifles, and of Mrs Gordon, of 32, Clarges-street, Mayfair, and granddaughter of the late Sir East G Clayton East, of Halliplace, Berks, Bart.

CRIPPS—BAKER—April 23, at St Luke's, Westbourne Park, Sydney Bush Cripps, fifth son of Richard Cripps, of Bristol, to Francis Maude, daughter of the late Captain Arthur Baker, R N, Master Attendant of the Dockyard, Calcutta.

CROFT—CATLEY—April 20, at St Paul's, Hammersmith, John Charles Thurston Crofts, late of Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, India, eldest son of the Rev J D M Crofts, M A, Oxon, of St Leonards-on-sea, to Eleanor Mary Catley, second daughter of J T Catley, Esq, of Nelson, New Zealand.

SPARKS—RAYNE—April 20, at Christ Church, Carabacel, Nice, James Noel, eldest son of the late Colonel J B Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps, to Bessie, eldest daughter of the late Mr Middleton Rayne, M I C E, Indian State Railways, and of Mrs Rayne, Wilton Croft, St Lawrence, Thanet.

DEATH.

KENNEDY—April 23, at 33, Green-park, Bath, Major-Genl James Don Kennedy, late Bengal Army, aged 92.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1898.

THE grave utterances of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham have very seriously, and it is to be feared wantonly, aggravated the difficulties of a situation already sufficiently threatening. It seems incredible that a responsible Minister of the Crown should on a public platform proclaim to all the world that the foreign relations of the Empire are extremely unsatisfactory, serious, and critical to a degree, that our interests would require us to declare war against Russia forthwith, but that Great Britain cannot do so without an ally and that she stands alone, while enormous interests of vital importance are in peril from an enemy whom we cannot cope with single-handed. The exponent of the New Diplomacy has surpassed himself, and beaten all previous record in the matter of blazing indiscretions. He leaves Lord Salisbury, whose talent for saying things that should be left unsaid is generally reserved for domestic politics, quite out of the running. Mr. Chamberlain, who is not Foreign Minister, takes the foreign policy of the country for his theme. His speech, if it means anything, is a demonstration of the disastrous incapacity of the Foreign Office, which by implication is accused of bringing things to such a pass that the British Empire alone in a situation full of peril is unable to defend vital interests for want of an ally who must be found at all costs, even at that of war. "Any war would be cheaply purchased if it ended in an Anglo-Saxon Alliance." The phrase is somewhat obscure, but the meaning seems to be that participation in the war of the United States against Spain would be a trifling price to pay for an alliance with the States against Russia. There is no question that it is against the Northern Colossus that the suggested alliance would be directed. "Britain is unable to declare war with Russia without an ally. Our interests in China are so enormous that no more vital question has ever been presented to Government, and unless the fall of China is to be decided without England, the latter must not reject alliances." It will be a revelation to most people that alliances have been pressed upon Great Britain since the present Government came into office. Little more than two years ago Mr. Chamberlain said that it came on the country as a revelation that it had not a friend in the world. One short month witnessed the Venezuela despatch, the Kaiser's telegram to President Kruger, and the sudden development of Russian activity in the Near and the Far East.

We then boasted with an air of conviction of our "isolation," as a thing to thank God on, sent a Flying Squadron to sea, and kept it there until the political barometer pointed to set fair. Has England in the interval received an offer of alliance from the United States and rejected it? Or from Japan, and rejected it? The latter Power seems to have come to terms with Russia, her immediate anxieties being relieved by the withdrawal of Russian officials from that country and the recognition of the independence of the Korean Empire. So far as is known Japan has never at any time proposed to enter into an alliance with Great Britain against Russia. Such a step would be resented as a menace which would certainly be resented when the Trans-Asiatic Railway is completed in four or five years. The very existence of Japan would then be at stake, especially if at that time that entente between Great Britain and Russia which Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have spoken of as not only desirable, but attainable, should have been received. There has been a good deal of speculation lately in the press of London and New York as to the possibilities of an "Anglo-Saxon Alliance" between Great Britain and the United States. The subject has come to the front since the American politicians determined to force a quarrel on Spain and deprive it of the Island of Cuba which Captain Mahan has described as strategically necessary to the security of the immense Missippi trade of the Southern and Central States. There was no proposal of an alliance two or three years ago, when the Venezuelan controversy was to the fore, and Mr. H. M. Stanley found that a feeling of the bitterest hostility against Great Britain prevailed from one end of the States to the other. It seems to be forgotten that the Monroe doctrine which then received a portentous extension, lays it down as a guiding principle that America should abstain from "entangling alliances" with European Powers. Captain Mahan in replying recently to an address from some friends in the South of England hinting at such a development, pointedly observed that he carefully desired to abstain from any "gush" which might seem to imply that he as an American placed any interests higher than those of his own country.

One thing is clear. The United States are now trying their wings in their first flight as a great aggressive Power. It is not easy to see how it would advance their interests to enter into an alliance with a Power in possession of so much that is worth having even on the American Continent. But even if the United States were likely in pure altruism to set aside a leading principle of their traditional policy, what is to be thought of the discretion of a Minister who shouts across the Atlantic that we want to declare war against Russia that has always been on friendly terms with Washingon, and that an American alliance is worth any price that may be paid for it! Our American kinsmen must have greatly changed if they would not raise the price of an article so greatly in demand. When the War Office at Washington recently tried to purchase mules for the army that is to deliver Cuba from the oppression, the price went up at a bound from £16 to £32, and the Transport Department in disgust stopped buying. One personage will indeed be grateful to the Colonial Secretary for disclosing his candid speech. Count Mouravieff will make a note of the fact that a British minister has stated (1) that Great Britain would like to go to war with Russia; (2) that she is unable to do so without an ally; (3 that she hopes to find an ally at Washington. Thus informed of our desires, of our inability to give them effect without outside help, and the direction in which we will endeavour to obtain what we confess to be indispensable, he will be in no doubt as to how to play his cards. Of course there is the possibility, that the gloomy picture of the parlous state of the Empire exhibited at Birmingham was intended not so much for the enlightenment of Count Mouravieff as for the discomfiture of one or more of the Colonial Secretary's colleagues. If the British people get it into their heads that Lord Salisbury has been a disastrous failure at the Foreign Office, and has brought the country to the brink of war without a single friend in the world, they might insist on the one capable man in the Cabinet being placed at its head. Should it turn out to be the case, Count Mouravieff might find himself the victim of false hopes.

It is a foregone conclusion that although the Currency Committee are to deal with the questions placed before them "as speedily as possible," several months must elapse before a report can be expected from them. Whether, therefore, the Lindsay scheme, or its latest competitor patented by Sir James Westland, or some plan entirely different from either is brought into requisition, many months will elapse before the remedy is tried. Meantime exchange is strong at or rather a little above the gold point for which "fixity of tenure" is sought. It is of course the natural desire of Government to maintain the present rate as long as possible during the period in which we are waiting for the Committee's report. The largeness of the Treasury balances at the present time gives Government a very good opportunity to assist in this object and at the same time to lessen the existing monetary stringency. They have refused to allow the Presidency Banks to borrow at good interest some of the money lying idle in the treasuries; they could at least allow it to be brought into circulation by asking the Secretary of State to increase his drawings while exchange remains above the gold level. The advantage from the exchange point of view of doing this will be that when the busy season is over the Secretary of State will have a smaller balance of Bills to sell to meet his requirements for the current year. At present he can dictate his own terms, six months hence he may not be able to do so, and as there are nearly fourteen crores in the treasuries at the present time to meet his Bills it will be a wise policy on the part of Government to ask him to sell to the full extent to which he can dispose of Councils at present rates; which are strongly above the gold point, and to contract his drawings in the dull season. This will not only help exchange; it will also release and render available for purposes of trade some of the money lying unused in the Treasuries. The need for better accommodation for trade is quite as great as it was a month ago, and Government paper, which was recovering somewhat three or four weeks ago, has again steadily declined, this being mainly due to the absence of monetary facilities for trade. Since the last settlement 3½ per cents. have gone down fully 1½ per cent. and are now quoted as low as 93½ for money. In all other respects things are prosperous. Prices for produce are well maintained and rates in the cotton market have been strengthened by the advice that the area of the crop in America this year is 6·6 less than last season.

AT a time when the retirement of so many Civilians of long standing is causing such inconvenience to the public service in this Presidency, it might have been supposed that the 55 years' rule would not be pressed too strongly in the case of an officer having behind him a record of long and approved service, if he desired an extension of time. It is true that Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Mayhew is not numbered among the "Heaven born," but as a military officer in civil employ he has been on the Sind Commission for more than thirty years and for the last ten or twelve years has done good work as Collector of Sikarpur. Unless there are special reasons for his supersession with which the public are unacquainted, it seems strange that he should be put on the retired list at a time when young men of only nine or ten years' standing become acting Collectors and fill posts for which a dozen years ago officers of much longer service and greater experience would have been available. Government have had special difficulties to contend with of late in the comparatively early retirement of officers who have won their spurs in the service, but when every allowance is made for this obstacle in the way of nominations of suitable men to responsible posts, it must be admitted that the way in which transfers and appointments have been made of late has not been altogether satisfactory, as officers in various branches of the public service can testify. For instance, it is well known that in the Public Works Department men having little or no acquintance with irrigation matters and possessing no knowledge or experience of the Indus and its vagaries are appointed to Sind as Superintending Engineers in spite of expressed desire on their part to remain in districts where their experience is most useful. On the other hand, Public Works officers desirous of remaining in Sind as Superintending Engineers have been transferred to distant parts of the Presidency to take up acting appointments only for a few months, at a loss to the State both of time and money, and at a loss to the officers themselves. It may be hoped that now the strain on the time and energies of Government in connection with the Famine has passed away and that imposed by the plague is less severe than it was, the important question of suitable selections for transfers and appointments will be given more careful atttention than it appears to have received of late.

THAT very useful work, the "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," of which Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, late of the Madras Civil Service, and Dr. Hehir are the authors, has just entered its fourth edition. This edition was called for by the profession over a year ago. But the exigencies of the public service came in the way. Dr. Hehir was ordered to take charge of a native field hospital in the Tirah expedition, and his literary engagements were as a consequence seriously interrupted. The volume remained out of print for a year. However, as soon as he returned from active service he resumed the task of revising and editing the work, which has received many alterations and additions. It appears, however, that these have gone no further than bringing the work up to date. The new edition has undergone noteworthy modification. All the same, the work has become of such widely required value that the announcement of the issue of a new edition will be welcomed. The authors deal with Indian medico-legal matter essentially from a practical standpoint, although where absolutely necessary to the elucidation of the text, the scientific aspect has not been neglected, it having been the object of the authors to adapt the book to the requirements of not only the subordinate grades of the medical service, but also to police officers, subordinates of the judicial service, and pleaders.

ONE of the Poona papers recently announced with some solemnity that a Press Censorship has been established in that city. Other papers following suit have remarked on the unwisdom of such a proceeding. Of course no such absurdity has been even thought of. What has happened is this. District Magistrates have been told that instead of leaving the primary scrutiny of the newspapers published in their districts to their subordinates,—it being impossible for them to previously read everything that is written—they might when suitable material is available appoint an advisary committee, partly official and partly unofficial, to bring to their notice glaring mis-statements. The matter was left, however, entirely to their individual discretion. Such a committee might fulfil a double purpose in keeping respectable papers better informed and thus save them from publishing wild and random statements, and on the other hand prevent too much importance from being attached to occasional outbursts of extravagant language; thus generally promoting better relations. It is frequently alleged that the vernacular papers were not to be blamed for publishing incorrect intelligence as they had no means of obtaining correct information. It was also urged that it was very hard to prosecute a newspaper without any preliminary warning. The advisary committee may be of use in meeting these representations. The Native Press has generally received the suggestion to establish such committees very favourably.

So long as Mr. Francis Taylor championed Unionist interests in South Norfolk he was sure of return to Parliament. But it seems that now he has retired and a new election has been held the constituency has gone over to the Liberals. Mr. Taylor retired on April 23 on account of ill-health. The Unionists invited Sir Savile Crossley to represent them, but as he declined, Mr. Sancroft Holmes undertook the duty. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Soames, was only invited at the last moment, as for some time it was doubted whether any candidate could wipe off the Unionist majority of 836 secured at the last General Election. It appears, however, that not only has this been done, but the seat which has been in the hands of the Unionists since the introduction of the Home Rule Bill has been captured by the Liberals by no less than 1,330 votes out of a total poll of 7,922. It is pretty too clear that the rank and file of the Liberal Unionists are returning to the Liberal fold; a portent worth noting.

IT has been decided that the appointment of Fourth Presidency Magistrate need not be filled up during the temporary vacancy caused by the changes incidental to the departure of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on six months' leave. The Chief Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that three magistrates are sufficient for present requirements. For some time past Mr. Hamilton's court had only work for two hours a day, and the other coutrs were in a somewhat similar case.

A SHARP shower of rain fell in the Fort on Saturday morning soon after sunrise.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that Mahableshwar is now at its best. Officials are clearing off arrears of work, while the young people are enjoying themselves in other ways. There has been very heavy rain in Mahableshwar in the last day or two.

THERE is a general expectation that the first fortnight of May will see the end of the present visitation of plague in Bombay. On Saturday there was only one serious case in Arthur Road Hospital. The few plague patients were all convalescents and in the best of spirits. Dr. Lustig's serum, applied by Dr. Galeotti, has given very satisfactory results in the glandular type of plague. The effect in pneumonic plague and in the septicomic, without buboes, is practically *nil*.

THE enquiry into the circumstances that led to the grounding of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s s.s. Brahmini on April 27th last at St. George's Island, between Karwar and Mangalore, was concluded on Saturday, when the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the assessors found that the accident was due to the neiligence of the Mahomedan chief officer, and that the captain was not to blame. The chief officer pleaded guilty. The decision in the case will be announced on Friday.

SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO GAEKWAR, barrister-at-law, shot a tigress, on the 10th instant, near the village of Navsari, Sutakhodka, in the district.

EIGHTY-FOUR applications have been received for the appointment of acting Municipal Secretary. The report of the sub-Committee which has gone through the applications will be laid before the Standing Committee at their meeting on Wednesday next.

WE hear from Burma that the forest revenue for the past year promises to be a record one. The net profits to Government will well exceed forty lakhs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE APPROACHING NAVAL BATTLE.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Admiral Sampson's Squadron has left Puerto Rico to seek the Spanish fleet to the westward of Martinique.

Admiral Schley's flying squadron has hastily quitted Hampton Roads with the same object.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH IN CUBA.

The steamer Gussie landed a party of Cubans with munitions at Cabanas, but they were compelled to re-embark after a skirmish with the Spanish troops.

THE TACTICS OF THE SPANISH FLEET.

MAY 14.

The skilfully planned and secretly executed movement of the Spanish fleet has stopped the American descents upon Cuba and Porto Rico, and nothing will now be attempted in this direction until the Spanish fleet has been destroyed.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS CABLE CUT.

MAY 15.

The telegraph cable to St. Vincent and St. Lucia has been cut, and there is no communication between the Windward Islands and Demerara.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN AND SPANISH FLEETS.

The latest reports state that the Spanish Squadron has reached Curacoa, and is apparently avoiding Admiral Sampson's Squadron, which when last heard of had reached Cape Haytien.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN.

The accounts of the bombardment by Admiral Sampson's Squadron of San Juan in Porto Rico were everdrawn, as later particulars show that little damage was done.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

MAY 14.

News of Mr. Gladstone's death is expected at any moment.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

MAY 13.

Mr. Soames, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for Norfolk (South) by a majority of 1,330 votes, over Mr. Holmes, the Unionist candidate, and replacing Mr. Taylor, the Unionist member, who resigned his seat.

The polling was as follows :—

Soames (Liberal)	4,626
Holmes (Unionist)	3,296

EXTRAORDINARY UTTERANCES BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE NECESSARY —WOULD BE CHEAP AT A WAR.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham to-day, said the foreign situation was serious and critical, and the time was perhaps not far distant when an appeal would have to be made to the patriotism of the people.

Great Britain, he said, stood alone, and it was therefore the duty of the whole Empire to draw closer together, and the next duty was to draw closer to our American kinsmen.

Any war, he said, would be cheaply purchased if it ended in an Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

Referring to China, Mr. Chamberlain said the situation was extremely unsatisfactory. Britain was unable to declare war with Russia without an ally. Our interests in China, he said, were so enormous that no more vital question had ever been presented to Government, and unless the fate of China was to be decided without England, the latter must not reject alliances.

[The English Funds and French Rentes have fallen since this alarming speech was delivered. The Indian sterling loan has also declined.—ED., *B. G.*]

THE PRESS ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

MAY, 14.

The English newspapers, in discussing Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, recognise its gravity and speculate as to whether it imports pending trouble with France about West Africa, or with Russia over the China question, or the possibility of our being drawn into the present Spanish American War over the ultimate destiny of the Philippines.

The significance of the new departure implying alliances instead of isolation is generally recognised by the press.

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

MAY 15.

The Continental press, in commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, regard it as the reflection of his individual views and not those of the Cabinet.

The Berlin and Paris papers deplore the language used by him which, they say, is calculated to irritate instead of allaying the present difficulties.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO NETLEY.

MAY 14.

Her Majesty the Queen paid a visit to Netley Hospital, to-day, and spoke kindly words to all the invalids who had returned from the Indian frontier war.

Her Majesty before leaving pinned the Victoria Cross on the breasts of Piper Findlater and Private Vickery; after which Piper Findlater played to her Majesty the march he played in the famous charge at Dargai.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF CANADA.

Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, has resigned his post.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ITALY SUBSIDING.

The ferment throughout Italy is everywhere subsiding, this being principally due to the unwavering loyalty of the troops.

THE SALE OF GALTEE MORE.

It has been ascertained that Galtee More was sold with his engagements, and will probably run at the Ascot meeting under the nominal ownership of the Grand Duke Dimitri.

PRINCE HENRY AT PEKING.

Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived at Peking.

LATER.

Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at Peking to-day, and met with a splendid official reception.

His Royal Highness was carried in a Sedan chair by coolies from the Imperial Palace to the German Legation through an immense throng of spectators lining the streets.

THE PLAGUE AT SUEZ.

No fresh case of plague has occurred at Suez, and quarantine has been abolished.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

A MISCHIEVOUS STORY REFUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

Messrs. Sanderson and Co. have sent to the local press copies of correspondence which has passed between themselves as solicitors for Dr. Cook, the Health Officer, and the "Indian Daily News," with reference to a paragragh published by that journal on the 11th instant to the effect that a man, named Walters, had died from the effects of plague-inoculation. Messrs. Sanderson and Co. state in their first letter, dated 11th instant, that there is absolutely no truth in the paragraph in question, that the statements are defamatory and injurious to their client's reputation, and requesting immediate publication of their letter. The "Daily News," through solicitors, declined to publish the letter, but on receipt, yesterday, of a further letter they published this morning the following paragraph: "The case of death after inoculation which we referred to has been contradicted. We called on our correspondent, a well-known physician, to substantiate it, but he has failed to do so, and under these circumstances we can only express regret that it was inserted. It certainly would not have been inserted but for the fact that it was received from a medical man of considerable position. He explains the case thus :—'I got the story of Walter's inoculation from the Superintendent of a certain Government office on Monday. I asked my informant to verify the story by further inquiry, and on Tuesday there was a complete reiteration of the facts. On this I sent you my note which you published. Finding the facts questioned you called on me, and I took you to the 'Burra Saheb' who told me the story. You heard a narration of my note verbatim from his own lips. The official further added that he had perfect faith in his assistant who gave the details of Walters' case. I asked to see the assistant on Thursday, but instead of seeing the assistant I got a letter from the 'burra saheb' stating that the assistant now said that the story of Walters and his death and burial, etc., was only hearsay. So I am now placed in the unfortunate position of expressing my regret at sending you an account which apparently is capable of being verified. I may add, however, that it is now given out that Walters was a Madras Christian and went by two names.'"

MAY 15.

Yesterday's death-rate from all causes in the various wards of the city was forty. The highest mortality was in ward No. 8. There were two plague cases and one death. The total seizures up to Friday were 53 and deaths 43.

The latest bazaar rumour is that the Government of India have sent instructions to the local Government to withdraw all plague regulations, in consequence of which a large number of people who had purchased tickets at Howrah railway station sold them to others at liberal discount, having made up their minds to remain in their houses and not to leave Calcutta.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Woodburn, has within the past week visited several river centres in Calcutta. The launch in which he travelled stopped at several ghauts where large crowds met his Honor, who assured them that they had no reason to fear, and the impression left on the Lieutenant-Governor was that the people are docile and not at all inclined to defy the authority. For the past two or three days Sir John Woodburn has been suffering from an affection of the ear and has not been out, but he purposes making a tour through the city to-day, and there can be no manner of doubt that his appearance among the people and whatever he may say to them will end the feverish unrest which for the past fortnight has prevailed in the city.

The difficulty in obtaining coolie labour is still very pronounced. Large contractors are still able to meet their engagements, for they have large mofussil establishments to draw upon, but contractors less favourably placed have not been able to meet demands upon them with such elasticity. Perhaps the worst sufferers have been the stevedores who have the handling of the inward and outward cargoes. Large advances at exhorbitant rates have failed to maintain their requirements, and the difficulty has been accentuated by bidding against one another which the scarcity of coolies has necessitated. Those coolies who are at work are reaping a rich harvest, and the prospect before the stevedores is by no means a bright one, and while stevedores feel the pinch of the disorganised labour market too and its consequent handicapping the expense of import and export shippers must suffer considerable loss because of the non-handling or rather short handling of their cargoes.

It is satisfactory to know that the issue of cards to menial servants from their employers has in a very great measure constrained the outrush from Calcutta. The idea emanated from a large shipping-house in Calcutta, and the plan has been adopted by every firm and shop in the city, and the confidence which a little piece of card board has instilled is surprising. The plan has extended to private households.

The local Government have sanctioned the formation of a force of fifty armed police for the protection of the European employes at Howrah. The force will be located at Seebpore, where quarters for it are to be immediately erected.

THE LANGUAGES OF INDIA.

MR. GRIERSON'S TASK.

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Mr. G. A. Grierson has joined his special appointment at Simla to complete his work upon the languages of India which will probably occupy about two years.

Dr. R. Hoernle has also been placed upon special duty, and is expected here about the end of this month, in connection with deciphering ancient manuscripts.

MR. O'CONOR.

Mr. J. E. O'Conor, who has just been sent home to give evidence before the Currency Commission, completes his period of service under Government next Aug. but it is understood he will continue in his appointment for another two years, Government being naturally anxious to retain his services as long as possible.

PLANTERS AND THEIR COOLIES.

The recommendations of the Madras and Bombay Governments on the report of the SouthernIndia Planters' Enquiry Committee have reached Simla, and the orders of the Government of India will shortly issue on the subject which dealer with the relations between the Mysore planters and their coolies.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A telegram dated Chakdara, 13th instant, says the Chitral reliefs arrived atBaradam all well. A Lundikotal telegram of 13th instant says two companies of Inniskillings marched to Jamrud to-day, and were replaced at Alimasjid by two companies of the Royal Sussex from Jamrud.

RAIN AT SIMLA.

Heavy rain is falling this evening here, and the temperature is much lower.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS

Public Works Department.—Messrs. W. F. Harnett, C. S. Gibbs, R. A. English, A. G. Harrison, R. C. F. Volkers, J. A. Ryan, C. S. B. Sinclair, R. Mittra, W B. Starkey, R. A. Lugard, J. W. Hensley, and O. Burne each receive step in promotion.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here 6th afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Sparta arrived, off Isle of Wright, to-day.

COLOMBO, MAY 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Chusan arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Formosa (extra) left here this afternoon for London direct.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, MAY 4.

THE excitement engendered in the minds of the natives by the Imperial Bank of Persia assuming control of the Customs at Bushire now appears to be settling into a conviction that what must be will be, and God is great. The anxiously expected answer from Teheran *re* the duties to be levied on food-stuffs imported into Bushire arrived in the early part of the week, and to the dismay of all sensible people it was to the effect that 5 per cent. was to be levied as on other goods. This everyone thought was a very bad move, and based on a short-sighted policy. Firstly it played into the hands of those whose interest it was to foment disturbances and discontent, and secondly it imposed a serious extra burden on the very people who could not afford to pay more for the necessaries of life. It also encouraged the merchants not to clear any of their goods from the Custom House. However, towards the end of the week the merchants evidenly began to waver in their intention, and goods were withdrawn. Just as I write this I learn that in accordance with the representations and wishes of the Controller of Customs and the other officials of the Bank of Persia, the authorities at Teheran have reconsidered the matter and have withdrawn the obnoxious order, and re-established the food import on the old basis. This ought to remove any remaining animosity towards the new regime, and it undoubtedly will do so except from the clique of merchants whom I have mentioned before. One of the most necessary steps to be taken by the new authorities will consist in the enlargement and rebuilding of the Custom House and in a series of what may be termed Port improvements. The present Custom House is extremely small and badly constructed, and besides having only one small room for the transaction of all the business of the Customs, there is not nearly enough accommodation for the merchandise imported. About one third or so can now be placed within the gates, the remainder is deposited on spare ground which adjoins, and is exposed to the cupidity of any and every thief who inhabits the town. The whole place requires pulling down, all the spare land should be enclosed, and a proper suite of offices built. Formerly no books or accounts seem to have been kept, now they must be and accommodation not only for them, but also for the necessary staff of officials and clerks must be provided. Godowns must also be built for the accommodation of goods liable to damage by water during the rainy season. At present no accommodation of any extent is available, and this requires a remedy. The seaport also requires attention. At a comparatively small cost it would be possible to construct a proper landing place for cargo alongside the Custom House, if not proper wharves. There is a long strip of deep water skirting the town on this side which is deep enough to accommodate any vessel now trading to the Gulf, and at small trouble a channel could be cut to this strip of water from the outer roadstead. This would enable ships to come right inside to discharge their cargoes instead of lying outside. In heavy weather it is often quite impossible to work cargo with the ship lying in the exposed roads, and as things are now, cargo is often lost or damaged in transit from the steamer to the Custom House and vice versa. If this channel were made, vessels would always be able to enter and work in any sort of weather. There can be no doubt that some such facility is urgently needed, and that it would have been afforded long ago had the port belonged to any other nation.

I regret to say that one of the most respected and universally liked of the Bushire merchants died rather suddenly last week. This was Mr. John Muir, of the firm of Livingston, Muir and Company of London and Bushire. He had been slightly unwell for some time past, but no one expected such a sudden ending to a useful life. He had had much worry lately principally caused by the action of the Government in seizing the arms last December, and he finally was taken ill with a variety of complaints and expired last Tuesday night very suddenly. His funeral took place at the cemetery at Telegraph station at Reshire and was attended by all the European residents of Bushire, the funeral service being read by Colonel Meade. Much sympathy is expressed for his widow who is left with five small children.

The B. I. S. O. Simla arrived last week with 55 sepoys belonging to the Bombay Marine Battalion. These men have come up from Galag, and are intended to relieve the Resident's escort and also afford a guard for the Telegraph station at Reshire which has been defended for the past seven weeks by sailors from the Sphinx and Redbreast. On their arrival the sailors were withdrawn, and the sailors were also removed from the Residency steam launch which for a fortnight has been guarding the Custom House in particular and Bushire in general.

The old Governor of Bushire has not yet left the town, and he dealt in rather a drastic manner lately with two men caught robbing a caravan. These men were simply common thieves who stole what they could lay their hands upon under cover of darkness. They were however caught and handed over to the Governor, who had them nailed by the ears to a gate post, and then cut their ears off in order to set them free. This sounds rather brutal but it is about the only sort of thing they understand out here. Certainly they dont appreciate the noblest quality of mercy, and this example will probably do a great deal to deter others from doing likewise. While on the subject of the Governorship of Bushire it seems a pity to send an outsider who doesn't know the place or the people when there is a man here, or who shortly will be here who would probably fill the post far better than any outsider could do. I refer to the Durga begi who is shortly expected back from Galag. He is very strong and also very fair for a Persian, and does not go in much for bribing, which is the curse of all these places. His rank is really that of a general in the army, to which is added that of durga begi or Lord of the sea. His return is delayed owing to the impossibility of paying his troops. His paymaster is now in Bushire endeavouring to obtain the arrears of pay due to the troops, because it is known that if they return to Bushire without having first obtained their pay the chances of ever obtaining it are very small. I informed you last week that 4,000 troops had arrived at Brazagoon for the suppression of the Tanjistanis but I was misinformed. The correct number is 800, and they appear to be quite numerours enough to overcome the robbers. One of their ships has already left by sea—as I said was probable, —and now that the Tanjistanis have lost their leader it is very unlikely that they will be capable of any resistance. We shall now probably see an era of peace and quietness which has long been a stranger to this district.

H. M. S. Gunboat Redbreast arrived in port yesterday, after having experienced some rather exciting times in the Persian Gulf. She was at Bombay in dry dock last December when news of the Greaves murder was received, and was hurried up and sailed for the Gulf on the 10th January, arriving just too late to take part in the first expedition to Kapeh. She was then employed at Bundar Abbas to keep a look-out for any vessels that might ship past Muscat carrying arms and amunition. She remained there until the middle of February' when she was relieved by H. M. S. Lapwing, when she repaired to Jask, when she received the news that an attack on the Persian Camp at Kapeh was hourly expected. She thereupon proceeded at once to Galag, where she landed a company of blue-jackets under Lieutenant Hughes D'Aeth. This company immediately proceeded to Kapeh, while the ship crossed at full speed to Muscat in order to give information of what had happened to the Senior Naval Officer, Captain Baker, of the Sphinx. She arrived at Muscat just before midnight and found the Officers and men of the Sphinx, Cossack, and Pigeon taking part in a smoking concert. The news was at once signalled to the Senior Naval Officer, and a council held at which it was determined that the Sphinx, Cossack, and Pigeon should immediately proceed to Galag, leaving the Redbreast behind to look after the smuggling of arms and ammunition at Muscat. The Redbreat remained there for about a fortnight until relieved by the Lapwing, when she proceeded to Guadur to meet the mail boat and receive her new commander, Lieutenant and Commander Francis E. Travers, who had come out from England to relieve Commander Martin on his promotion to the rank of Commander. After this exchange had taken place the Redbreast proceeded to Galag to reembark her blue jackets, and then sailed for Bushire to join the Sphinx. Upon her arrival it was discovered that a detachment of blue jackets and marines from the Sphinx under Lieutenant Robinson had landed some time previously and were guarding the telegraph station against an expected raid of the Tangistanis. After ten days it was found necessary to round the Sphinx to Kurdeit on account of reported disturbances at that place, so the Sphinx detachment was withdrawn from the telegraph station and a smaller party from the Redbreast took its place. This party remained until the return of the Sphinx, and riots were anticipated at the Custom House at Bushire. A party from the Sphinx then took charge at the telegraph station, and the Residency steam launch was manned by blue jackets from the Sphinx and Redbreast under the command of Lieutenant Robinson, of the Sphinx. This launch did patrol duty and guarded the Custom House for nearly a fortnight, and it was not until all danger of any disturbance had passed away that the blue jackets were withdrawn. After a few days' further delay the withdrawal of the Redbreast was decided upon, and she was ordered to return to Trincomalee via Bombay. Her object in visiting this port is to obtain stores and coal, and as soon as she has fulfilled that object she will proceed on her way.

IN THE ADRIATIC.

A PASSENGER on board the Austrian Lloyd steamer Marie Valerie, when the vessel was entering the Adriatic, writing on April 26, says :—We left Port Said on the 22nd instant, at 4-30, and had two rough days, when many people, of whom I was not one, gave in again. We were among the Greek Islands yesterday—a lovely day; and beautiful views but cold, all our wraps necessary. To-day also it is fresh and cold. The mountains of Crete were covered with snow when we passed there two days ago. (April 28.) We will arrive at Trieste early on the morning of Thursday. It has been a very pleasant journey, weather splendid, and ship steady, spirits of the passengers and officers cheery, and the pace made up the record.

April 28.—Here we are in Trieste, just passed by the doctor. We came up so slowly during the past two days—so as not to arrive before the time fixed, which would incur a fine—that we hardly moved yesterday; it was a delightful day. As we were not to arrive before the 28th we slowed down at and anchored in the harbour at five minutes after midnight—very early in the morning of the permitted day. Last night the passengers ordered champaign to drink the Captain's health. Colonel Begbie proposed the health and read the letter of the passengers. Then with hip, hip, hurrah we drank his health. All sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow!" Captain Mitis was much touched, and made a graceful little speech expressing his acknowledgment. He deserves everything that was said of him. The address was as follows :—

To Captain Romano Mitis, Commander, s. s. Marie Valerie.

We, the undersigned, passengers of the s. s. Marie Valerie, desire, before quitting the steamer, to thank you very gratefully for all the kindness, attention, and courtesy we have received from you during the passage of the steamer under your command from Bombay to Trieste.

We have had an extremely pleasant and agreeable voyage, which has been entirely due to the very courteous and kind manner you, Captain Mitis, and Mr. Mistrorigo, the first officer, and all the other officers have treated us. We consider that the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company are much to be congratulated in having in their service so genial, capable, and obliging officers, who cannot but make the company popular.

We shall long retain pleasant memories of you and your officers, and in bidding you farewell we wish you every possible good luck now and in the future.

F. R. Begbie, Colonel, 2nd (P. W. O.) Gurkhas, J. Pasnar, A. B. Northcott, Capt., R. Scots Fusiliers, E. A. Swann, B. Waddell, A. Stromeyer, E. Stromeyer, J. Waddell, 2nd Lieut., 2nd West Riding Regt., C. Wetherton West, Charlotte Geary, S. Mazzuchelli, A. Stromeyer, M. Posner, A. J. Swann, H. Marston Andrews, F. Rudiger, Clementina Telles Pessanha, Abel Accacio Pessanha, Teresa Mazzuchelli Scalini, H. M. A. Hales, Lieut., Bedfordshire Regt., S. Marie Egide and Marie Paul, Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD WIMBRIDGE.

WE have to record with regret the loss of a useful citizen and a captain of industry in the death of Mr. E. Wimbridge, which took place early on Saturday morning at his residence in Gowalia Tank Road, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Before the time of his last illness in March this year, when an operation was performed by Dr. Hatch, Mr. Wimbridge's genial presence was to be seen at most social gatherings, and he was always popular, never having made an enemy during his long residence in this city. He returned from Europe with Mrs. Wimbridge only a few months ago, and had lately removed to Khandalla for change of air, but derived little benefit to his failing health. It was in February, 1879, that Mr. Wimbridge first came out to India from New York in company of Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky, of the Theosophical Society, but his connection with the society ceased soon afterwards. He had received the training of an architect, and was a graduate of the Royal Institution of British Architects; but seeing on his arrival in Bombay a good opening for artistic furniture, he at once opened a small factory at Girgaum. His constructive skill in the manufacture of elegant furniture which was a novelty in Bombay attracted general notice; and the encouraging patronage which he received induced him to remove to spacious premises at Gowalia Tank, where he continued to conduct his business ever since. His art furniture became more and more widely appreciated, and princes, nobles, Rajahs and Nawabs favoured him with more orders than he could execute within the required time. His factory became well-known as the "East India Art Manufacturing Company"; and in order to meet the large demands made upon its resources he had to introduce steam power in the work of the manufactory. He took Mr. Hormusjee S. Seervai as his partner, and their business prospered largely. Mr. Wimbridge's establishment supplied the furniture to the Bombay Municipal Offices, the VictoriaTerminus, and also received very large orders from Hyderabad and other Native States. In 1882 Mr. Wimbridge was selected byGovernment, along with Mr. F. W. Stevens, C. I. E., a Government examiner in the annual examinations of the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art.

A large number of friends met at the Sewree Cemetery, at 5 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, to pay the last sad tribute of respect to his remains. The funeral party, leaving his residence at Gowalia Tank shortly before 4 o'clock, arrived at Sewree at 4-45, and on the coffin being removed from the hearse a procession, headed by the Rev. Mr. Leigh-Lye, Chaplain of Byculla, was formed, and proceeded to the Protestant burial ground, where the coffin was interred. Among those present were: Messrs. A. J. Garrett, W. R. Hamilton, E. Greenwood, J. Wallace, W. M. Bell, William Carter, the chief mourners; and Mr. H. S. Seervai, Dr. H. N. Servai, Messrs. C. W. White, James Sleigh, J. Campbell, Chapman, etc. All the native employes of the East India Art Manufacturing Company also followed the body to its last resting-place. The funeral arrangements were entrusted to Messrs. W. Annunciation and Company.

THE TIVOLI THEATRE.

THE two operettas, "Grass Widows" and "Papa's Wife," performed at the Tivoli Theatre, on Saturday night, won a very favourable reception from the Bombay public. In spite of the hot weather we are experiencing at present, and the general disposition to stay at home after dinner, the house was crowded with an amused and appreciative audience, which speaks well for the popularity of the performers. Mr. Fawcett was extremely good in the funny situations in "Grass Widows," and was well supported by Mesdames Nielson and Donellie. Between the operettas a concert was given. Madame Shultz's two songs, "Wintertied" and "Ariex des Pagen," were rendered with great taste, and received well merited encores. Mesdames Neilson and Donellie sang with much spirit the charming duet, "I don't want to play in your yard," and fairly brought down the house. Mr. Fawcett's two songs, "Ford O'Kabul River" and "She hauled something to play with," showed with what facility he could pass from pathos to bathos. Madame Donellie gave us a song and dance, "Chinee Dolly" from "Go Bong," in a very fascinating manner. The performance was altogether very good, and we trust the performers will be encouraged to give us another entertainment in the near future.

SIXTY-SEVEN prisoners will be transferred this morning from the Common Jail to the Central Jail. The prisoners will be taken to the Victoria Terminus under police escot and despatched to their destination by an early train.

STONING THE FOURTH PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

MR. P. H. DASTUR, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was driving from home to the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday morning, and as the carriage was approaching the Police Court through the Nesbit Road, he was attacked by a Mahomedan woman, aged thirty years, who threw at Mr. Dastur three stones, none of which fortunately caused any serious injury to him. The attack was due to dissatisfaction on the part of the woman as to the decision in a certain case decided by Mr. Dastur on the previous day. The woman, whose name is Hooseinbee, is the wife of one Shaik Ismail Shaik Mahomed a hawker, resident of Kamatipura, 13th Lane, at present temporarily putting up at Matoonga. She was arrested by a policeman, and was subsequently charged by Superintendent Nolan before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with disorderly behaviour in a public place. At the outset, Mr. Nolan produced two black stones, each weiging about half-a-pound, showing the sort of missile used by the woman. Superintendent Nolan said that Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was driving to the court about 11 o'clock in the morning, when the accused was seen standing near the Diamond Jubilee Buildings in Nesbit Lane. On the carriage approaching her, she rushed forward and threw three stones at the magistrate. One of the stones struck Mr. Dastur on the left arm, the other on the chest, and the third one missed the aim, and fell into the carriage. Mr. Dastur was fortunately not hurt, and had it not been Mr. Dastur's desire to charge the accused with disorderly behaviour, he (Mr. Nolan) would have put her in dock on a more serious offence. Mr. Nolan said that he made inquiries and ascertained that the woman had applied for and obtained a summons from Mr. Dastur against her husband, Shaik Ismail, charging him with attempting to cause hurt to her by means of a knife, a few days ago, at Matoonga. The case was heard by Mr. Dastur, who disposed it on the previous day by discharging the accused's husband for want of evidence. The decision of the magistrate in that case seemed to have dissatisfied her, and while smarting under the supposed injustice she attacked the magistrate.

The evidence in the case was then led by Mr. Nolan. Ramdayal, a coachman in the service of Mr. Dastur, stated that he was driving Mr. Dastur to the court that morning, and when the carriage arrived at the Diamond Jubilee Buildings, the accused threw three stones at Mr. Dastur, one of which hit his master on the left arm, the other on the chest, and the third fell in the gharry.

His Worship: Can you say that the accused knew that it was Mr. Dastur's carriage?—Yes.

How can you say that?—The whole of Bombay knows Mr. Dastur, because he is a magistrate.

How can you say that she knew that Mr. Dastur was in the carriage?—Because she saw him with her own eyes.

Shaik Ismail Shaik Mahomed, husband of the accused, said that a few days ago she obtained a summons against him charging him with assault. The case was dismissed by the magistrate on the previous day. Since then she seemed to be much dissatisfied with the magistrate. The witness tried to take her home with him and told her to forget the past, but she was immovable. She said as it was Mr. Dastur who let him go unpunished, she would let him (Mr. Dastur) see. Witness besaught her to do anything rash, but to no purpose. She passed the whole night in wandering about Byculla. Witness closely followed her wherever she went. On the following morning, about 8 o'clock, she picked up three stones and proceeded towards Nesbit Road. When he tried to dissuade her from doing such an act, she threw stones at him. She went to the petition writer, who sat near the Diamond Jubilee Buildings, and when Mr. Dastur came, she threw the stones at him.

The petition writer in his evidence stated that about 8 o'clock that morning accused came to him, followed by her husband. She sat near the gate and threw stones at her husband. She talked of injustice done to her and of striking Mr. Dastur with stones. When dissuaded by her husband from doing such an act, she said she would not mind if she was sent to jail for six months, but would take her revenge on the magistrate.

On the above evidence, Mr. Hamilton altered the charge of disorderly behaviour to one of causing hurt under section 324, and asked accused if she had anything to say in defence. The woman replied that her husband attempted to cause hurt to her by means of a knife at Matoonga a few days ago. She complained to a European police officer, who referred her to a magistrate. She obtained a summons against him from Mr. Dastur, who after hearing the evidence let him go unpunished. He was not even bound over to keep the peace. After he was discharged, he attempted to take her home perforce, alleging that he was empowered to do so by the magistrate. Next morning she came to Nesbit Lane, where he followed her. She was much annoyed by him and she threw stones at him. Mr. Dastur's carriage came up and the stones accidentally struck him. Her husband went to the other side of the road, and as she threw stones at him, the carriage came between them and the stones aimed at her husaand fell in the gharry. She admitted she had two stones in her hand, which she threw simultaneously. The magistrate convicted the accused on the altered charge, and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YACHT'S HANDICAP RACE.

THE following handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 4 p. m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Handicap. M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H's	M's	sd.	Corrected Time. H	M's	sd.
Stella	Scr	Surg Lieut Col H W Boyd	5	9	52	1	9	52
Melody	4 0	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	23	54	1	19	54
Violet	4 0	Comdr T G R Finny	5	30	46	1	26	46
Mannikin	14 0	Officers, R A	5	32	26	1	18	26
Pixie	24 0	Messrs E R Smetham and G Howse	5	38	11	1	14	12
Hulda	24 0	Mr James P Chyrstal	5	47	32	1	23	31

Course—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving both marks to starboard, round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port and thence to finish at Committee Vessel. Length of course 8·0 miles.

1st Prize won by Stella, 2nd Prize won by Pixie.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

The result of the race sailed at 4-15 p. m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival H	M's	sd.
Midget	Officers R A	5	44	54
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5	45	36
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	46	52
Teal	Mr W Murray	5	46	55
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5	47	3
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	5	49	9
May	Comdr W Chandler	5	50	23

Officer in Charge Course No. 8, 1st Prize won by Midget, 2nd Prize won by Coralie, 3rd Prize won by Tomtit.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND

MAILS OF THE 29TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denny, with the overland mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She experienced in the Gulf of Aden light south winds. After passing longitude of Guardafui wind came out fresh from south and southward with south-westerly swell and continued fresh till passing longitude off 66 ° E. From thence she had light westerly wind with decreasing swell. Rain clouds were seen within 300 miles of Bombay. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Surg Capt
Crumby, Mrs
Campbell, Mr A
Falconer, Mr Keith
Lind, Lieut
Nalder, Mr W G.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Neave, Mr J H
Neave, Mr N Jr

FROM BRINDISI.—Miller, Major

UNDER the title of "A Record of Art in 1898," three fully illustrated extra numbers of "The Studio" will shortly be issued containing descriptive summaries of the work completed during the past twelve months by the present and future leaders of the artistic profession in Great Britain and France. Much of the work reproduced will necessarily be selected from what has been exhibited during the year, but many things will also be included which come direct from the artists' studios, and have not yet been submitted to public inspection. In this way a wider view of the art of the present day will be given than would be possible if the publication of only such examples as are to be found in one particular Gallery were preferred. A feature of considerable interest will be the inclusion amongst the illustrations of a number of studies made by the various artists in connection with the development of their pictures.

AN edition de luxe of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is in course of preparation by Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson, Limited. It will have a preface by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, and a series of special illustrations by Messrs George W. Rhead, Louis Rhead, and Frederick A. Rhead, who have been engaged on the pictures for some time past. This edition will be strictly limited to two hundred copies, each being numbered and signed by the artists.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

I HAVE written as the heading of this paragraph "The Hispano-American War," but there has not been much war and there is a not unnatural exhibition of disgust on the part of newspaper readers at being compelled to wade daily and clearly through a mass of so-called war news largely invented by Yankee reporters. Most extraordinary efforts have been made by the London papers to keep the British public supplied with intelligence from the seat of war —if in the present circumstances such an expression can be used,—and every evening as well as morning journal thinks it necessary to fill not only columns, but pages of the stuff I have referred to above. The consequence is that already New York "cables" are becoming nauseating. Madrid journalists evidently cannot compete with their Transatlantic confreres in imagination, and I half suspect that the story so beautifully elaborated on Saturday for the benefit of the evening papers and the Sunday papers of the supposed capture of the liner Paris was the work of one of those American journalists who honour London with their presence. The capture of a few Spanish merchant vessels in the vicinity of Cuba has been detailed with a wealth of language and multiplicity of detail more suited to a great naval engagement. One of this morning's papers, which has caught the American journalistic fever rather badly, has the following headings to its account of the destruction of the partially-constructed forts at Matanzas :—"Fearful Effect of Shell Fire—Spanish Works Destroyed—Reported Heavy Loss of Life." The Americans say they suffered no losses in the prosecution of this not very important piece of firing; the Spaniards say their only loss is—a mule! The "Spectator," which is giving most valuable support to the Americans, warns our friends across the ocean not to be upset if they find us criticising and complaining as the war proceeds. We are a fault-finding, grumbling race. We criticise everything and everybody, especially our nearest and dearest friends. That the advice was not altogether uncalled for is proved by the communications sent this mouring from Washington by Mr. Smalley. Apparently because the "Saturday Review," which on most subjects allows its contributors to take peculiar views, falls foul of the Americans for their action in forcing on the war, and an evening paper continues to publish letters from correspondents declaring that their sympathies are with Spain, some one in some American paper must say that Great Britain is veering round to the side of the Spaniards and that members of Parliament are undergoing conversion in crowds. The "Spectator" asks the Americans to be indulgent to one of our natural infirmities; may we not expect that an appeal should be made to us from the United States not to think too much of certain characteristics of our good friends. Those who have had much to do with Americans in private life know that they are often inclined to "touchiness." We expect—what shall I say!—a little more dignity in a President of a great country than to place reliance on irresponsible statements made by nameless authorities. Yesterday Mr. Smalley (the correspondent of the "Times") and Mr. McKinley solemnly discussed at the White House the alleged change of opinion in this country in favour of Spain—a change which, if it was real, the President confessed his inability to understand. The "Times" in a leading article assumes Mr. McKinley to be aware that in this country as in his own it is easy to find every conceivable shade of opinion upon every subject under the sun. He will also be aware that it is open to anybody to sit down and write anything he pleases about the public opinion of this country. "We should suppose, therefore," the "Times" goes on to say "that he rated the ridiculous report in question at its true value, which is just nothing at all. English opinion and English sympathies are exactly what they were. They are on the whole on the side of the United States for various general reasons, and for the particular reason that on the main question in dispute the United States are held to be in the right. That is to say, the secular misgovernment of Cuba is held to justify intervention, which many people think would have come about long ago had Cuba been as close to our territory as it is to the mainland of North America. On the matter of form, on the other hand, feeling is not so clear and unanimous, many here holding the view, also held by many in America, that with a little more patience everything could have been squeezed out of Spain without the general inconvenience caused by a war." If there is a slight reaction in this country it is perhaps partly due to the extravagance of certain of our own "Yellow Journals," one of which decorates its distributing carts with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes.

CURRENCY DEBATE AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Sir Edward Sassoon, who I hope will before very long be a member of the House of Commons, read his paper on "India and her Currency," before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. The assemblage of gentlemen who met in the Council Room before the meeting was one of the most distinguished as regards the position and eminence of those present that could be got together in London, and the large audience itself contained a considerable number of public men and of experts both in regard to India and to currency. Amongst those present were Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., Sir Samuel Montagu, M.P., the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, M.P., Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., Sir E. W. Hamilton (of the Treasury), Sir James Mackay, Sir Henry Norman, Sir Lepel Grifin, Sir Charles Lawson, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Alexander Wilson, Sir Henry Cunningham, Sir Frederick Goldsmith, Sir William Bisset, Sir Donald Macfarlane, Mr. Stephen Ralli, Mr. F. Le Marchant, Mr. William Fowler, Mr. H. R. Grenfell, Mr. Barr Robertson, Mr. Morton Frewen, Mr. Thornton, Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Herr Gerlich (of the German Consular Service), General Keatinge, V.C., Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, of the Welby Commission, Mr. Magnus Mowat, Mr. J. R. Boyson, and others well known in connection with Eastern commerce. Sir Edward Sassoon is an excellent reader, and the clearness and force of his delivery with now and then a dramatic touch introduced, enabled him to keep up the interest of the audience and to carry them with him to the very end of the paper, notwithstanding the proverbial abstruseness of the object. The paper was admirable in point of form and manner and entirely justified his "aim to maintain a dispassionate and almost a judicial attitude." There was no jarring note of censure of officials, nor any discordant dogmatism to rouse antagonism. While he announced that the Indian Government still adhered to their propopal to establish a gold standard at 1s. 4d., he did not feel at all confident that the realization of that policy would take place in the immediate future. As to the policy he favoured he spoke as follows :—"I have closely followed and studied the course of the economic disturbance of prices since the severance of the link between the two metals in 1873, and I give you my conviction for what it may be worth—that a system of international bimetallism, with due safeguards, and based upon some not unreasonable ratio, with the at least partial support and benevolent countenance of this country, seems to be the only method by which the maintenance of values can be secured, and as a consequence, freedom from harassing financial and economic unrest." But he intimated that he did not intend to discuss the principles of bimetallism or indeed to make any further reference to it. He sketched the outline of currency events from the appointment of the Herschell Committee to the closing of the Indian Mints and the subsequent attempt of the Secretary of State for India to force up the rupee exchange above its natural market level on the mistaken idea that with Mints closed the Government could control the rate of exchange. This attempt however ended, after six months' trial, in complete failure, and within a year of the closing the exchahge fell to 1s. 0⅝d. He showed the divergence of silver from the rupee by quoting the fall in the China exchange with India from 225 rupees to 170 for 100 Mexican dollars. Exports to silver countries fell off, and also those to gold countries. At the same time while enumerating the evils and troubles that rose from the closing of the Mints, he said that "were he inclined to condemn the policy, he should experience the greatest difficulty in rebutting the arguments of the Indian Government; who foresaw the perils that seemed imminently likely to threaten their exchequer." He then enumerated four propositions embodying conditions indispensable to the establishment and maintenance of a gold standard, though he totally lacked confidence in his ability to answer for their reaching any practical stage, the last three being therefore stated in the form of interrogatories. These were: —(1) There must be a certain minimum quantity of gold for a Conversion Fund.; (2) Is gold likely to be attracted into India even to this small extent in the immediate future? (3) Is it not desirable to have an effective concurrent circulation of the two kinds of money? and (4) Would it not be necessary to prohibit the importation of the silver metal, seeing that this uncoined metal is being used as barter in up-country districts? These indicate the field of Sir Edward's doubts as to the feasibility of establishing a gold standard, and he treated them at some length. He then dealt with hoarding and illicit coinage of silver in Native States as the two disturbing elements which might seriously interfere with the proposed policy. He next touched upon the great advantage that China possessed in its Mexican dollar at 1s. 10 1/2d. as compared with the rupee at 1s. 4d., and estimated that fixed charges, taxes, and wages cost 60 per cent. more in India than in China. He then passed to the overtures made by the United States and France last year, and to the failure of the proposals owing to the opposition of the Indian Government. He discussed the question of France and the United States accepting the Indian ratio, that is the 1s. 4d. exchange or 42·86d. per ounce for silver, and showed how it would affect the immense stock of five-franc pieces in France. The next subject of which he treated was the increase in the burden of India's gold obligations in this country owing to the increase in the purchasing power of gold, and he concluded with an outline of recent events, the motion of the Hon. Vicary Gibbs in the House of Commons on March 29, and the reply of Lord George Hamilton that the Government would consent to a Committee of Enquiry which it was hoped would enable some solution to be found.

THE DISCUSSION

was opened, as seems now to be the rule in the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by the chairman, who began by deprecating the use of any harsh language about the Government of India and its Finance Minister, Sir James Westland. After the recent intemperate speech in the House of Commons by one of Sir David Barbour's listeners the advice was perhaps not superfluous, though the author of the paper by his studied moderation had set subsequent speakers an excellent example. Sir David made one or two rather important explanations. For instance, he pointed out that when the Herschell Committee concluded its proceedings and the Indian Government decided to close the mints to the free coinage of silver although their intention was to ultimately establish a gold standard they did not come to a final determination as to the means by which the change should be effected. They merely closed the mints and waited to see what the results would be, intending to take such steps as might afterwards appear necessary. Moreover, 1s. 4d. was never laid down as the ratio at which a gold standard should be introduced. A very important question, he said, was whether the present high rate of exchange with India was likely to be maintained, and as a basis of decision they must consider whether that high rate was due to a positive scarcity of rupees or want of loanable capital. If the former were the fact, he ventured to say they were on the eve of the establishment of a gold standard. But he did not think that the present high rate of discount was due to want of rupees, but to a lack of loanable capital. The reason capital did not go to India was that capitalists had no confidence that the present rate of exchange would be maintained. Were they confident, he thought, they would prefer to lend money at 12 per cent. in Calcutta rather than 3 or 4 per cent. in London. Referring to the large amount of silver going into India now, Sir D. Barbour observed that if anybody could state what actually became of it the information would be very valuable. He said that he should also like to know the condition of the currency in the Native States. Had they gone on coining silver or had the coinage stopped? He combatted the notion prevalent in some quarters that the adoption of a gold standard would immediately bring large quantities of gold into circulation. So far from this being probable there would actually be a gradual tendency at first to withdraw gold from circulation. He did not, however, as he was careful to point out, imply that the withdrawal would always exist or that a gold standard would for ever be impossible. Sir Samuel Montagu as a bimetallist and Mr. Stephen Ralli, senr., as a monometallist continued the discussion. The former threw out the suggestion that the Indian customs duties should be levied in gold—a suggestion that the chairman thought might not be palatable. Mr. Ralli took what might be described as a very pessimistic view of the future of Indian trade as the result of the coming development of Chinese industries—mills, tea, etc.—under European supervision, and energetically defended the thesis that in order to make the exports as cheap as possible Indian merchants must have a low rate of exchange. With all deference to Lord Farrer, who would have been at the meeting but for unavoidable circumstances, Mr. Ralli considered that the rate of exchange had a great deal to do with the exportations of a country, and he said he spoke as a practical merchant and not as a mere theorist—a remark that seemed to give much satisfaction to the numerous City contingent. A number of well-known currency experts had sent up their names to speak, but as the allotted time had expired the discussion was woundup in a very few words by Sir William Houldsworth.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART ON THE TIRAH CAMPAIGN.

Some of the papers this morning publish what purports to be an interview with Sir William Lockhart, who is reported as saying that "many people in England"—he might have observed almost everybody in England—"do not seem to realise the complete success of the expedition." He compares the state of things now with what it was when he entered the Tirah. Then the tribe were in open revolt; to-day they are our "best friends on the Frontier and would go anywhere and do anything for us." With the generosity habitual with soldiers especially towards a defeated foe, he speaks very highly of the Afridis, describing them a fine manly race, handsome and brave, without any trace of subservience or cringing. They admit that they have been thoroughly beaten, and they take their defeat like men. Replying to critics of the campaign and especially to those who blame him for not making a simultaneous advance along two or three lines, he points out that the number of troops at his disposal were fewer than was generally supposed. A large proportion of the troops in reserve at the various bases, although they were all counted in his force, were really for the other expeditions that were taking place simultaneously on the frontier. When he reached the Afridi Tirah he had only between nine and ten thousand men. The rest of the force was distributed along the line of communication, which was very liable to be attacked at any moment. "This force," he continues, "was barely sufficient for the work to be done, and had I advanced along two or three lines I should only have had a mere handful of men left. In addition to that all the other roads were far more difficult." When a certain idea becomes firmly fixed in the public mind it is not easily dislodged. It will be interesting to see whether Sir William Lockhart's own defence of the Tirah Campaign is more successful than have been the recent speeches of the Earl of Elgin and Lord George Hamilton in dispelling what he and they maintain are erroneous notions. The home public, following, it must be said, the example of those in high authority, are rather neglectful of those who return from service in India. Two lines in the London papers announced the arrival of Sir George White and his family at Dower; and I have not since seen the name of the late Commander-in-Chief in India mentioned once. Until a paragraph, written probably from information supplied by a doorkeeper, appeared in the journals a day or two ago announcing that Sir William Lockhart had paid a visit to the India Office, scarcely anyone knew that he had actually reached England. These are not the times when Indian military commanders are likely to have their heads turned by excessive glorification. Every young subaltern ordered off for duty nearer home—on the west coast of Africa or in the Soudan—has his portrait published in the picture papers. Men who in India have done infinite service to the State in a civil or military capacity are not known even by name to those able editors who compete for the honour of presenting us with the likeness of young gentlemen just out of Sandhurst or "The Shop."

IMPERIAL TRADE AND SUGAR BOUNTIES.

In the absence of Mr. Curzon, who has not yet sufficiently recovered from his breakdown to resume his public duties, Mr. Balfour received at the Foreign Office yesterday an influential deputation who urged the necessity "in view of past experience, of granting to the British Plenipotentiaries at the forthcoming International Conference at Brussels on sugar bounties such powers as will enable them to bring pressure to bear in support of those countries which are willing to abolish the bounty system." The leading members of the deputation were with, I think, one exception—Sir Charles Cameron—Conservatives or Liberal Unionists, but Colonel Milward who acted as leader made it clear that the movement was not a party one. He did not say how many of the 180 M.P.'s who signed the memorial sit on the left of Mr. Speaker, but he observed that in addition to the signatories about 50 Liberals sympathised with the news therein expressed. One of the speakers, and not the least effective, was Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree who showed that the question is one that affects India as well as some other portions of the Empire though of course not to the same extent. Mauritius sugar plantations afford a field for Indian emigration which it is desirable should not be interfered, and there is among a section of the native community a sugar industry which Sir Muncherjee as I understand argued might be crushed altogether if the bounty system continues. Mr. Balfour in the course of his reply expressed agreement with those who urge that the controversies which have accumulated round the doctrine of free trade ought not to be allowed to interfere with any judgment we may decide to give upon the important question of policy in this matter. Mr. Balfour was struck by the remark of one of the speakers that one of the worst consequences of bounties is not the lowering of prices, but the uncertainty it causes. He assured the deputation of the desire evinced by the Government that the Conference may bring to an end the long controversies that have raged round this question and promised to lay before his colleagues in the Cabinet the views addressed to him.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND SIR MUNCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE.

There was an amusing little incident in the House of Commons during the consideration of the Civil Service Estimates. A motion was brought forward to reduce the salary of the Lord Chancellor by £4,000, the amount paid to him as Speaker of the House of Lords and charged on the Estimates. The larger sum £6,000 received by the Lord Chancellor as a Judge comes out of the Consolidated Fund. The motion was rejected by 170 to 74. After the division Mr. Labouchere addressing the Chairman of Committees said he wished to call Mr. Lowther's attention to what had just occurred in the lobby. The House eagerly listened wondering what could have happened. Had one honourable member assaulted another honourable member or committed some other breach of good manners in what in days gone by was called the first assembly of gentlemen in England and the finest club in London? A more dreadful thing had occurred. An honourable gentleman—Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree—had been in the "Aye" lobby and did not vote. Mr. Lowther tried to soothe the outraged feelings of the most "correct" of Parliamentarians by saying in persuasive tone that there is no method of compelling an honourable member to vote. But Mr. Labouchere insisted. "Could he not" asked the member for Northampton "amidst laughter" be brought up to the table?" Mr. Lowther replied:—"A decision was given by the late Speaker which solved such difficulties which had arisen up to that time. I think his decision was that a member who did not wish to vote could not be compelled to vote." "I have heard it said" added the Chairman, "there are means of escape." The House was highly diverted by this sly allusion to the singular place of refuge discovered by Mr. Chamberlain on one occasion where he was locked up in the division lobby and wished to abstain from giving an inconvenient vote; so perhaps Mr. Labouchere, notwithstanding his failure to "score" against Sir Muncherjee, was satisfied. We know that Mr. Labouchere's principal pleasure in life next to attacking Mr. Rhodes is to pour ridicule on the Secretary of the State for the Colonies.

THE ROW AT "THE SENIOR."

I hear that there is great trouble at the famous United Service Club familiarly known as The Senior, owing to the movement started by some of the more go ahead of its members to introduce certain reforms in the management. The "revolt" as it is called is headed by a well-known and energetic officer who some years ago commanded a British regiment at Colaba and who is nothing if he is not courageous. As to the merits of the question it is impossible for an outsider to express any decided opinion nor is it a matter that greatly concerns those who are not members of the club; but there must it would seem be something rotten in the state or Denmark if it be the fact as I am informed it is, that there are only 28 candidates waiting for election. When compared with the numbers running into four figures on the lists of some service clubs the statement seems incredible, but my information comes from a trustworthy source. The Senior is the pride and glory of the British Army. It is also in a sense a national institution and it excites the admiration of distinguished foreign soldiers when they visit London. Everybody would regard it as a great misfortune if the financial position of the club should become so embarrassed as to imperil its existence. The "reformers," however, say that such an eventuality in the not very remote future is not altogether impossible unless the changes they advocate are taken in hand without much further delay. The "row at the Senior" is it as called is the talk of military circles in London; and the result of the onslaught now being so heroically made against the present Committee—a body of I believe 36 persons—is awaited with lively interest.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Colonel Sir Vivian Majendie, R.A., the well-known Chief Inspector of Explosives to the Home Office, who died suddenly of heart-disease while on a visit to his sister in Oxford; the Earl of Caledon, K.P., and representative peer for Island since 1877; Sir Frederick Milbank, Bart., a former prominent Yorkshire member of Parliament; Mr. Caleb Wright, who sat in the House of Commons for 10 years as Liberal member for the Leigh Division and was a good representative of the type of self-made men for which the manufacturing districts are noted; Sir James Bain, ironmaster and coal-owner, ex-Provost of Glasgow, and formerly Conservative member for Whitehaven; Sir Henry Mitchell, a leading citizen of Bradford and an ex-Mayor of that city; Colonel G. Drew, a distinguished Volunteer Commander; Mr. Joseph Gurney Barclay, banker; and Mr James Routledge, formerly editor of the "Friend of India."

The following story, once told by Mr. James Payn, to a *Daily News'* interviewer, is dramatic. It refers to an experience when Mr. Payn was editing *Chambers's Journal*:—"The editorial room he occupied during his long connection with the popular Edinburgh publication had long before the Chambers's time been a bedroom in which one or the other of two partners of a firm had for many years made a rule of sleeping. It was, in fact, a stipulation of the deed of partnership that one of them should sleep on the premises. In course of years, however, it became rather an irksome restriction upon their liberty, and in order to free themselves from it they agreed to take into partnership their manager, an old servant of the house, on condition that he would occupy the bedroom and so fulfil the requirements of the deed. The old servant was naturally very much moved by this recognition of his services, but pleaded that he had not the necessary capital to qualify him for partnership. As to that, it was only £500 that was necessary and this the firm had, decided to give him. And so the matter was settled. The trusty servant became a partner, and took possession of the room, in which he was found next morning with his brains blown out. He left behind him a letter in which he explained that all those years during which he had been so trusted he had been robbinng his employers, and their great kindness had so filled him with remorse that he could't live under it."

The late Mr. T. R. Lamont, A.R.W.S., was in a certain sense well known as the original of "the Laird" in "Trilby," and after the publication of that popular novel he was often regarded in the streets by people who recognised the likeness. His life had been more or less devoted to art, and his work was known and appreciated by many who never knew that the artist had been an old friend of Mr. Du Maurier. They had been fellow-students, and it is possible that to Mr. Lamont the book in which he found a place had an interest beyond that of ordinary readers for the reason that it recalled many days and scenes.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Maharaja Scindiah has left Simla for Gwalior, after discussing the question of his State currency with Sir James Westland.

A thunderstorm on Thursday gave some rain in Simla, but the difficulty regarding the short suppiy of water is becoming greater every day.

Major Pears, who was acting as Resident at Gwalior, has proceeded on furlough, Colonel Yate having taken up the permanent appointment.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, as Chancellor of the Punjab University, has appointed Mr. Gordon Walker, Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University, vice Sir Charles Roe.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of Bengal with referrence to the inadequacy of the sentence passed on the three men convicted last week of intimidating carters.

Last year it was believed that the young Mehtar of Chitral was anxious to visit India. There is, however, no chance of his travelling this summer, as it would be inadvisable for him to leave his country just now. Major Deane will interview him next week.

Surgeon-Colonel Raye, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, arrived in Simla on Thursday. His presence there will facilitate a discussion of the further measuras which the Government of India, in consultation with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, may consider necessary for dealing with plague in the Province.

The Government of India has sanctioned the handing over to the Madras Arsenal authorities of the building in Madras formerly occupied by the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Command, also the abolition of the printing press attached to the same.

Mr. Henry Savage Landor, the Tibetan explorer had an audience of the King and Queen of Italy, at Florence, on April 28. Their Majesties inspected with great interest Mr. Landor's water-colour drawings illustrating his Tibetan experiences, and complimented him upon his courage.

It is rumoured that, if Mr. Gladstone's health will allow of it, the Prince of Wales will shortly visit Hawarden. The following bulletin was issued on April 28 at Hawarden:—"There have been occasional slight attacks of pain, and not very good sleep at night. Otherwise, little of note has occurred in Mr. Gladstone's condition."

The total traffic earnings on the North-Western Railway for the week ended April 30th was Rs. 7,95,106, being an increase of Rs. 2,35,904 on the earnings for the corresponding period in 1897. To date the total increase in the present financial year amounts to Rs. 9,00,696.

The grant sanctioned by the Government of India for expenditure on Construction Work on the Assam-Bengal Railway during 1898-99 amounts to Rs. 1,10,20,000, the cash outlay in India being placed at Rs. 96,18,000, and the outlay on stores procured from England at Rs. 14,02,000. The estimated expenditure on the Chittagong Jetty which, although being constructed by the Assam-Bengal Railway, is a separate work, amounts to Rs. 4,80,000, and this has been provided for by the Government of India under another head of account. The total grant to the Railway will be met entirely from Imperial funds, as the Secretary of State's latest advices do not indicate that any capital will be raised by the company in England during 1898-99.

It is understood that though Landi Kotal will be garrisoned for some months to come, no regular troops will be kept at Ali Masjid, which is particularly unhealthy during the summer. The garrison at Jamrud will also be reduced to normal dimensions, but a flying column will probably always be kept ready at Peshawar. This is the course which we advocated several months ago.

Several correspondents, says the "Pioneer," have written to us complaining of the rejection of 7840 rupees at railway stations, and it would seem very desirable that Government should take some action in the matter: for the coins bearing this date are very common in Upper India. Fortunately they are considered "good" off lines of railway, otherwise very serious inconvenience might follow. In Simla, for example they are much in evidence and are not regarded with suspicion. They have probably come out of hoards since the closing of the Mints, for otherwise they would not be so common. It may be remarked that all coins bearing this date are not of the same size as the 1840 dies were in use for many years and were not all made of one exact pattern. Such counterfeit coining as is going on is not believed to be on any large scale but undoubtedly rupees are "sweated" to a large extent, and it is the older coins chiefly that are thus dealt with. It is undoubtedly the case that the 1840 rupees are daily growing more and more discredited in the most populous districts served by railways owing to their rejection at the booking-offices. It may tax the ingenuity of Sir James Westland to devise a remedy, and meanwhile the travelling public must suffer.

On visiting a house in Calcutta to investigate a reported case of plague, the Medical Officer and his party were mobbed and driven off and the ambulance cart with them was drenched with kerosine and set on fire. Subsequently the police dispersed the mob and then made a second visit to the suspected house which had however by that time been vacated. No arrests were made.

Owing to the detention on the frontier of the troops forming the Khyber Force and to the necessity of keeping a flying column in the Swat Valley until the Chitral Reliefs have been carried out, some further changes in the ordinary relief programme are being made. As June will have come in before further mobilisation is carried out it will obviously be undesirable to march or even rail regiments very long distances. Arrangements therefore will be made to shorten the moves as much as possible.

The delegates of the Powers have fixed May 2 as the date of the announcement of the Greek indemnity loan, and May 10 as the date of issue. The evacuation of Thessaly ought, therefore, according to the terms of the treaty of peace, to begin on May 2.

His Highness Agra Khan paid an official visit to the India Office on Monday April 25. He was received by Sir Gerald Fitzgerald and Mr. Richmond Ritchie, Private Secretaries, who conducted his Highness to the Secretary of State's room, where he had an official audience with Lord George Hamilton, who came specially to town to see him.

The committee of members of Parliament and leading agriculturists appointed to inquire into the subject of establishing national wheat stores met again on April 28, when it was stated that English wheat may be stored and kept in good condition for over a year, and foreign wheat for several years. It was also stated that flour compressed into blocks and coated with gelatine keeps for about two years, but it was suggested that it would be difficult to make the blocks large enough.

The annual dinner of the Foreign Press Association in London took place on April 28 in the Victoria Hall of the Savoy Hotel, the President, Mr. G. de Wesselitsky, being in the chair. Mr. Moberly Bell, in acknowledging the toast of "The English Press," said that if those who were responsible for the utterances of a newspaper used the accents of common sense they were likely to exercise the influence of common sense over the large audiences of thousands which they commanded. (Hear hear.) He was in favour of peace, at any price even at the price of war. (Hear hear.) Peace had her horrors no less than war, and he hoped it would never become the habit of the Press to which he had the honour to belong, to be afraid to speak the truth for fear that this should bring war upon us.

A new illustrated monthly magazine is to be produced under the editorship of Mr. A.T. Quiller-Couch, who is better known as "Q." It will contain fiction, folklore, biographical and descriptive articles, and poems, and be generally interesting, whilst especially meeting the wants of Cornish people at home and abroad. The magazine, of which the first number is to appear on July 1, will be in the style of the best London magazines.

THE VASCO DA GAMA COMMEMORATION.

HIS FIRST EXPEDITION.

It was in the year 1484 that Dom Joan II. King of Portugal, was fired by the ambition to bring about the discovery of a sea route to India. The King of Benin, a "Caffre by nation", or negro, happened to arrive at Lisbon from the West Coast of Africa, with many of his people, and brought with him romantic tales of the existence of a vast and rich land beyond the seas, which seemed to invite conquest. Dom Joan thereupon wrote to a principal merchant at Venice, with whom he was well acquainted, and asked for information about the locality and resources of the mysterious country that was called "India" and after a while, the merchant replied to his Majesty, and gave him a long account of what he had gleaned about it. He described the costly merchandise and aromatic spices that came from India by way of the Red Sea to Egypt, and were shipped at Alexandria for Venice, whence they were distributed to other ports in Europe. But he frankly confessed his inability to define the exact position of India, or to say how it could be reached. "This, however," he submitted, "was an affair for a great prince to undertake, and endeavour to discover and conquer it, and adventure in this his whole Kingdom and power"; for, should he discover and conquer it, "he would be exalted in riches and grandeur over all the Christian princes, and be would be of glorious memory for the exaltation of our holy faith." All this increased the King's ardour to equip an expedition for the discovery and conquest of the region referred to, and he sent out two "equerries", named De Paiva and De Covilhan, with instructions to "learn of many lands, and wander in many parts, because they knew many languages." He promised them handsome recompense; he undertook to support their wives and children during their absence; he gave them letters as credentials; and furnished each of them with a medal, or badge, bearing this inscription in several languages:—"The king Dom Joan of Portugal, brother of the Christian Kings. He ordered them to take different routes, and to return home as soon as they thought it desirable to do so. He also provided them with precious stones to sell as funds were required to meet their expenses. The two emissaries travelled together to Naples, Venice, Rhodes, Alexandria, and Mecca, where they separated, for while De Covilhan went to Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, De Paiva proceeded to Aden, Goa, Cannanore, and Calicut, whence he returned to Cairo, and there learnt that De Covilhan had lately died in that city. The survivor had formed a cordial friendship during his travels with a Jew, to whom he confided everthing, and thus it was that when he himself died at Ormuz the Jew undertook to travel to Portugal to give an account to the king of the things which he wished to know. The Jew was as good as his word, and reached Lisbon safely; but he found that an expedition to India had already sailed.

Four "caravels" had been fitted out at Lisbon by the King's command fully provisioned, and laden a miscellaneous cargo, including copper bracelets, brass basins, rattles, little bells, looking glasses, knives, coloured cloths, and coloured silks. They were placed by the King under the command of Janifante, a foreign merchant, who claimed to be acquainted with the art of navigation as understood in those days, and made a very profitable bargain with His Majesty. Janifante left Lisbon, crept along the coast to Gibraltar, and then ran along the West Coast of Africa, always keeping in sight of land, and constantly taking soundings. But he experienced bad weather; and, after beating about for four months without making much headway, his provisions began to run short, and his crew grew so mutinous [illegible], reported his failure to the King, who took it in good part, and said that he "would not rest until he had ordered larger and stronger ships to be built, with which Janifante might sail against the storms and seas, to discover for him the cape of that land of which he gave him such good hope." He handsomely rewarded Janifante and the crew, prohibited their leaving the Kingdom, as he had determined that they should go in the new ships, and gave them work and good wages in the shipbuilding yard. But, while the vessels were on the stocks, Janifante died, to the great grief of the King, who was at a loss to find a suitable man to take his place; and soon afterwards His Majesty himself fell ill and died, and was succeeded by Dom Manoel, then twenty-six years of age, who immediately decided to proceed with the preparations for the expedition to India. But "not being willing to risk in vain his expenditure and the lives of his [illegible], he determined first to possess true information and would not commence an affair which he was not to bring to a conclusion, sepecially so great a one as this, and at the beginning of his reign." So he consulted a Jew, who was a great astrologer, as stronomer, and mathamatician named Abraham Zakut. The Jew gave the project his best consideration, and then returned to the King with the assurance that it had been revealed to him that "the Province of India is very far off from this our region, far removed by wide seas and lands, all inhabited by dark people, in which there are great riches and merchandise, which go forth to many parts of the world, and there is much risk before they can come to this our region. He also declared that it was the will of Heaven that the King should "discover and subjugate a large part of India in a very short time, because, Sire, your planet is great, under the sphere, the device of your Royal person, in which are contained the heavens and the earth, for God will be pleased to bring all this into your power, which power will never end." And more to the same flattering effect. Whereupon the King gave great thanks to the Jew, and, doubtless rewarded him handsomely.

His Majesty now lost no time about the completion of the ships. He had them supplied with "double tacle and sets of sails, and artillery and munitions in great abundance, above all provisions, with many preserves and perfumed waters, and in each ship all the articles of an apothecary's shop for the sick, a master, and a priest for confession." He also ordered all sorts of merchandise, and much gold and silver coin to be shipped, together with cloths of gold and silk, jewels, swords, daggers, spears, shields, all highly ornamented for presentation to the kings and rulers of the countries where the vessels might put into port. But he was for some time at a loss to find a man to take command of the expedition. His nobles made various recommendations to him, but without success; and "he was full of care both day and night" about this matter until one day, as he was sitting in a hall giving orders, he saw Vasco da Gama, then a gentleman of his household, of noble lineage, cross the hall; and the thought flashed across his mind that here was the kind of man whom he was in search of. For already had Vasco da Gama—a younger son of the Comptroller of the Household of the late King—established a reputation at Court as "a discreet man, of good understanding, and of great courage for any good deed." The King called him, and said:—"I should rejoice if you would undertake a service which I require of you in which you must labour much." Da Gama kissed the King's hand, and placed himself at His Majesty's disposal; whereupon the King explained that he wished him to assume the command of the expedition. Da Gama replied that he was prepared to embark at once, but he represented that as he had an elder brother he begged that His Majesty would permit that brother to bear the Royal standard while he himself served as second in command. The King acceded to this request and Da Gama kissed His Majesty's hand on appointment. It was then ascertained by the King that Paulo da Gama, the elder brother was "absent" on account of his having struck and wounded a judge; whereupon the King pardoned the outlaw, and then bade Vasco to "attend to the preparations and equipment of the ships and take the sailors who best please you, and of all other things, because, if it please God, you will discover India." Again did Vasco kiss the Royal hand. Then he informed his brother that he had been pardoned, and [illegible] his grateful acknowledgments to the King. The latter spoke in cordial terms of the fraternal feeling and sense of obedience displayed by Vasco, and said that the two brothers might arrange between them "as you please with respect to the honour of the standard, for I shall be pleased any way." The brothers kissed the King's hand, and presented to His Majesty a great friend of theirs, Nicolas Coelho, whom they recommended for the command of one of the vessels. The King expressed his approval of the nomination, and the three then kissed his hand.

The utmost despatch was now observed in the completion of the equipment of the three ships, which were named by the King San Miguel San Gabriel, and San Rafael, respectively; and the sailors who were engaged to form the crews were encouraged by good pay to learn carpentering, rope-making, caulking, blacksmith's work, &c. The King gave Vasco a free hand as to expenditure; armed him with requisite credentials; authorised him, at his discretion, to make peace or war, to assume the role of a merchant, a warrior, or ambassador; and in short, to "do as he thought fit, because it seems to the King in his heart that he would know much the best what to do, for each time his heart received grater satisfaction from him." All being ready the King and the Queen went in State to hear Mass, which was said pontifically by a Bishop, who delivered an address, in which he lauded the King for the motives which prompted him to sent forth the expedition, and called upon the congregation to pray for the Divine blessing on the voyage. The two brothers and Nicolas Coelho, richly dressed, then approached, and knelt to the King, and one of them made a long speech in acknowledgment of the favour that His Majesty had shown them, and assured him of their devotion to his service. They then kissed the hands both of the King and Queen, and accompanied them to the royal palace, where their Majesties took leave of them. Accompanied by the gentlemen of the Court they then rode down to the quay, and embarked, Vasco in one boat, while his brother embarked in another boat, which the standard was placed. "Then, taking leave of the gentlemen of the Court, the brothers were rowed to the caravels, and on reaching them, salutes were fired in their honour. The ships were dressed out gaily with flags and many ornaments, and the Royal standard was at once placed at the top of the mast of Paulo da Gama, for so Vasco da Gama commanded, and, discharging all their artillery, they "loosened the sails, and went beating to windward on the river of Lisbon, tacking until they came to anchor at Belem, where they remained three days wating for a wind to go out." The King visited the vessels at Belem; and in compliance with his command entries were made in a book which he subsequently caused to be deposited in the "House of the Mines," of the names of the members of the crews, the name of the places of their birth, and the names of their parents and wives. He further ordered that 100 cruzados should be paid to each married man for him to leave with his wife, and 40 cruzados to each single man to fit himself out with certain things, and he presented 2,000 cruzados as a gratification to each of the da Gamas and to Nicolas Coelho.

At length the weather being favourable, they loosed the sails, and dropped down the river, the King accompanying them in his barge, and, "addressing them all with blessings and good wishes, he took leave of them, his boat lying on its oars until they disappeared." The departure was witnessed by a great crowd of people on shore, and "so many tears were shed that that shore may well be named the Shore of Tears." Prayers were offered up that the voyage might turn out well, but the most gloomy forebodings of disaster were expressed. One Portuguese writer says that the people indulged in so much weeping and lamentation that it seemed as if funeral rites were being performed. "See", they said, "whither covetousness and ambition are carrying away those wretched men! Could a more severe punishment be found for them had they confessed the most horrible crime? For they have to cross over the immense width of the ocean, and to overcome with most perilous hardship the enormous waves, and in innumerable places they will meet with risk to their lives. Would it not have been far more tolerable to be carried off by any kind of death on shore, rather than to be buried in the sea waves so far from home?" Camoens, the poet, who joined an early expedition from Portugal to India, and wrote the famous "Lusaid" while in this country, gives a long description of the fears of the populace when the first expedition sailed, and makes a person who is supposed to be on board one of the vessels exclaim:—

> The multitude already deem'd us lost
> In the long mazes of a barren chase;
> The wails of women sadden'd all the coast
> Mix'd with the groans of men, a dismal bass.
> Brides, mothers, sisters, us they loved the most,
> With deepest anguish sought a last embrace;
> And hopeless while in presence of their own
> Mourn'd the departing as for ever gone.
> Old men that creep as if they read the ground,
> And little children tottering as they go,
> In imitation of the mourners round
> Lament for sorrows deeper than they know;
> The neighbouring mountains murmured back the sound,
> As if to pity moved for human woe,
> Uncounted as the grains of golden sand
> The tears of thousands fell on Belem's strand.

—"Madras Mail."

COLOMBO AND THE PLAGUE.

THE GREAT RICE QUESTION.

When the suggestion was first made to Governments that steps should be taken to see if arrangement could not be made to secure a supply of suitable rice from Rangoon, it was thought that Calcutta was in for a serious outbreak of the plague, and that our supplies from there would soon be cut off. Since better news has come from Calcutta it is not intended to cease efforts to secure a trade in rice between Colombo and Rangoon, as it is felt that, though Calcutta may escape plague now, there is no knowing [illegible] fell disease may seize upon the City, and in any case it is well to have a second string to our bow. The proposal, therefore, of the Chamber of Commerce, which the Government expressed their agreement with, namely, that a Commissioner should be sent over to Rangoon to investigate the whole subject, is, we are glad to learn, to be carried out. It is likely, however, that two Commissioners will be sent instead of one; so that Government may be represented by one of their own servants. We understand that Mr. Lionel F. Lee has placed the name of Mr. W. H. Jackson, Assistant Collector of Customs, before H. E. the Governor, and, in all probability, the selection of the other Commissioner will be left to the Chamber of Commerce.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SITUATION.

The situation from a mercantile point of view however, is not without difficulty. We understand from those who have been in Burma that whilst it is true that a fairly large quantity of Calcutta rice is still imported into Rangoon, it is chiefly used by the wealthy coast traders who prefer to pay a little more and get the rice to which they have been accustomed. The imported Tamil coolies, however, of whom there are large numbers in the country now, all consume ordinary raw Rangoon rice. They like the other best, no doubt, but as the Rangoon rice is much the cheaper they have no choice in the matter. So far that is satisfactory. But when we enquire as to whether the large rice mills in Rangoon cannot with the prospect of opening up a new trade with Ceylon, alter their methods for the sake of large orders, we are told that it is unlikely. To begin with, we are told the process followed is simply to grind the paddy in heavy machinery, and so remove the husk, whereas in Calcutta the paddy is first steamed before it is husked. It is thought by our informant that large mills in Rangoon already full up with orders on European account will hardly care to introduce a new process in their mills for such a quantity as Ceylon would require. This is exactly the point which the Commissioners will be able to clear up. If that is impossible they will at all events be able to lay the foundations of a trade in the raw rice, for our coolies if they could not get any other rice would gladly use it, and there would not be so much difficulty in this as many suppose, particularly if it could be issued to the coolies without an increase on the normal price of rice.

THE RELAXED QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS.

The opinion of an official connected with the Harbour is that the announcement made by Government of relaxed quarantine restrictions means very little. Compared with the restrictions that have been in vogue, he says it is a distinction without a difference. It simply means, in his opinion, that a vessel coming direct from Calcutta will put in sufficient time at Galle to make up the period of incubation before she arrives here. In order to make up the ten days, this would mean five days spent at Galle. But, the same official pointed out to our representative, most of the regular liners have said they will not come here owing to the inconvenience of quarantine, so the new regulations will not apply to much else than coast boats, and they take so long reaching here, as they put in at all the coast ports, that they will not have to put in any time in quarantine.—*Times of Ceylon.*

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART INTERVIEWED.

THE AFRIDIS AS MOSQUITOS.

Native officers as go betweens General Sir William Lockhart gave a Press representative on April 28 some interesting particulars of the recent Indian Frontier campaign. "Many people in England, he said, do not seem to release the complete success of the expedition. When I entered the Afridi Tirah the tribe was in a state of open revolt, while to-day they are our best friends on the frontier, and would go anywhere and do anything for us. In fact nothing would give them greater pleasure than to be allowed to fight some other frontier tribe. The Afridis admit that they have been thoroughly beaten, and they take their dafeat like men. The lesson has indeed been a severe one, and it is not likely that it will ever have to be repeated. But this must not be taken to mean that the [illegible], for I can assure you that the campaign was anything but a walk over. We are so inclined in England in these days to regard all our little wars in the light of triumphal processions, that there is apt to be impatience at a protracted campaign. In the present case the country was of the most difficult nature, and we were opposed by a force of excellent fighting men who were in the main well armed. To give you one instance. The great loss we sustanied during the march down the Bara valley was inflicted by a very few men armed with Lee-Metford rifles, who marched parallel with us at a considerable distance. Perched upon almost inaccessible cliffs, these few men at a range of 1,000 to 1,500 yards did considerable damage. To have cleared the range as we advanced would have taken a very long time. It was for all the world like fighting a mosquito. The Afridis are very keen-sighted, and the best cragsmen I have ever seen. They never threw away a single shot, and in their hands the Lee-Metford rifle is a very deadly weapon. In face of all these difficulties and hardship the behaviour of the English and native troops was all that could be desired. I cannot speak too highly of the endurance and smartness of the men. There have been various criticisms passed as to the conduct of certain portions of the campaign, and I have ben blamed for not making a simultaneous advance along two or three lines. The fact of the matter is that the number of troops at my disposal were fewer than was generally supposed. A large proportion of the troops in reserve at the various bases although they were all counted in my force, were really for the other expeditions that were taking place simultaneously on the frontier. When I reached the Afridi Tirah, I had only between 9,000 and 10,000 men. The rest of the force was distributed along the line of communication, which was very liable to be attacked at any moment. This force was barely sufficient for the work to be done, and had I advanced along two or three lines I should only have had a mere handful of men left. In addition to that all the other roads were far more difficult. Perhaps the most difficul part of the campaign was the negotiations at the conclusion of the fighting. For this purpose I employed as go betweens the native officers of our army belonging to the various tribes. These men took their lives in their hands and went to the enemy and told them very plainly that it was useless for them to fight against the the English. Many of these officers were men of the greatest ability and they were all of the greatest loyalty."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

In the House of Commons on Friday, April 22nd replying to Mr. Davitt, Mr. Powell Williams said he thought the general ideas as to the effect of the Dum-Dum bullet were very much exaggerated. It was nothing like so severe as that of bullets which had been previously employed. The English medical officers of the Army had been shown the results of the use of this bullet, and their opinion was that he had indicated.

THE JEDDAH PLAGUE.

Replying to Sir W. Foster, Mr. Balfour said it had been found unnecessary to prohibit the pilgrimage to Mecca so far as British Indian subjects were concerned, as no more Indian pilgrims would leave India for the Hedjaz this season. As regards Malay pilgrims when the first outbreak at Jeddah was notified, all intending pilgrims from this year's Haj had already left the Straits Settlements. With reference to Egypt, her Majesty's Agent Consul-General at Cairo reported that intending pilgrims have been warned of the danger from plague and informed that those who persisted in going in face of this warning would be required to sign a declaration that they would not return to Egypt until the complete disappearance of the plague, and steps had been taken to prevent such return.

DECORATIONS TO INDIAN TROOPS.

On Monday, April 25, Lord G. Hamilton, in answer to Major Rasch, said that the question of decorations to troops who were engaged at Dargai, Sempagha Arhanga, and the march down the Bara Valley, in the Tirah campaign, was under consideration, but he was not at present in a position to state what would be the character of the decoration.

THE COINAGE OF RUPEES.

In answer to Mr. Sharpe, Lord G. Hamilton said:—Since the closing of the Indian mints no rupees have been coined and added to the circulation, with the exception of those which were produced from the silver that was on its way to India at the time when they were closed. These amounted to Rx. 1,918,725. A small number of rupees have also been recoined for native States.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—April 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H G Warburton, BCS	Capt C Finch.
Mr W G Forbes, B.	Capt A F Pinhey.
Mr A H Anthony, B.	Lieut R J Cuming.
Mr T A Paczensky, M.	Lieut E Highway.
Mr D J Burbidge. Bo.	Lieut E A F Redl.
Mr F J A Hill, Bo.	Lieut R W E Knollys.
Col W H Meiklejohn.	Lieut J T G Adamson.
Lt-Col B A N Parrott.	Lieut L H Close, R E.
Lt-Col T M Jenkins.	Lieut A N Lovell.
Major H R W Lumsden.	Surg-Lt-Col C Monks,
Capt C V Mainwaring.	Surg-Capt C H Bedford.
Capt H E Lowis.	Condr A B Colvill.
Capt H V Cox.	Condr W F Maxfield.
Capt J H Fairley.	Condr R Cloy.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W Bryant, B, 6 mos.	Capt L H Vidal, 2 mos.
Mr F A Dashwood, Bo, 6 mos.	Capt M Cowper, 4 mos.
	Lieut E R Phillips, 5 mos
Lt-Col T Greenaway, 3mos	Lieut J R Carden, 3 mos.
Major F H R Drummond, C I E, 1 week.	Lieut G M Morris, 14 days
Capt A Grant, 6 mos.	Surg-Lt-Col G S Griffiths, 3 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G Stokes, M C S.	Capt P J Gordon.
Lt-Col C A Cresswell.	Lieut F W Birch.
Capt E R I Chitty.	

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 26.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major R. Fulton. Captains to be Majors: E. T. Gastrell, W W V Pakenham, A E Whistler H O'Donnell, D S O, F J B Priestley, F W P Angelo, E H Rodwell, R H Rattray, R A Cole, J B Edwards, D S O A N Carr, M L Shipley, W L Boswell, W F Cahusac, W E Bunbury, P M Carnegy, G B Crawley, E U Marrett J S E Western, J Davies. Lieutenants to be Captains: A C McCrea, D H Drake-Brockman, H H Southey, H McN. Patterson, H H Nurse, W C Scott, A H D Creagh, J R B G Carter, E R I Chitty, F H Taylor, J Hill, C E N Priestley, J J D Sillery, E F Twigg, H L Stanton, J P C Hennessy, E A W Stotherd, G V Holmes, R E Roome, J M Wikely, T S Barton, A P Brownt, A C M Waterfield, H H Roddy, R L Kennion, F D Grant, H A H Thompson, H Tweddell, R R Vaughan, G A Dale, E F Rainey, R E Vaughan, C J Gunning, H Coape-Smith, H A P Lindsay, C C Renton A J Badcock, R J Bentinck, W K Scharlieb, E C Rowcroft, A G B Turner C H Davies, R A E Benn, W G L Beynon, D S O., E M J Molyneux, H L D Fordyce, A R Saunders, Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: W A S Walker, W K Bourne. To be Second Lieutenants.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List:—R Garratt, W A Fethersonhaugh, A Young, H C D Jarrett, W G Hutchinson, J H Watson, G N S Keene, G E Hardie.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-pay List:—

Capt R J Bentinck.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lt.-Col D A A Macpherson, Major E U Marrett, Major A W Lyster.

Indian Medical Service.—Brigade-Surg.-Lt.-Col Sir A S Lethbridge, M D, K C S I, Bengal Establishment; Surg.-Lt.-Col D N Parakh, Bombay Establishment.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, D O'Leary, Madras Establishment. The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—Brevet Lt.-Col. J W Murray, R A N to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major H. Finn, whose tenure has expired; Capt R G T Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade, to be A. D. C. to H E the Viceroy and Governor-General.—*London Gazette.*

WHAT THE AMERICANS HAD TO OPPOSE THEM AT MANILA.

INTERVIEW WITH AN EYE WITNESS.

The officers on the s. s. Cowrie, which arrived in Colombo harbour the other day from Manila, give us a very poor idea of the defences of that place. From an enterview with the chief officer which one of our representatives had on board with him, it would appear that the Americans had not a difficult task to capture the place. He says, the s. s. Cowrie left Manila on April 22nd, and the excitement about the war was then very great. There were some Spanish ships of war there then, the largest of which was the Admirals "Flag ship, the Reina Christina. "She is pretty old" he said "in fact there was nothing modern about her, but she was the best ship they had. The others were only small fry, more of the type of mall gun boats. There was no apppearance about them that would suggest their being able to stand against a modern war ship at all; and I should say from what we saw of them at gun drill that they were very inefficient. Their mechanism must have been very old and bad; even on the Admiral's ship they could hardly move the guns round. It took four or five men five minutes to move the guns round 20 degress. It was very awkward work, and must have been terrible in a battle. While we were there, they made great preparations for the war, getting their ships into fighting trim and painting them a dark, lead colour, so that they should not be easily seen. The captain of one of the vessels, a kind of small gun boat, was a great fire eater and told me they were going to wipe the American fleet out altogether. They were expecting the American fleet daily, but we saw nothing of them. They laid submarine mines at the entrance of the Bay before we left, and the ships going out, including ourselves had to take Government pilots in order to steer clear of them.

Did you see anything of the Forts?—Yes; the guns and defenses appeared to be very antiquated and obsolete in character. Corregidor was simply fortified with the guns of an old dismantled man-of-war, which were put there while we were there. The Fort in the centre of the town that kept on firing is a very old-fashioned sort of place. It is the boundary of the old town of Manila, and is set in the old fortifications. It is a dilapidated looking place.

"Did you see anything of the English inhabitants?"—"Yes, there are about 150, and they were all providing themselves with British ensigns and hoisting the Union Jack over their houses as a protection. It was feared the insurgents would make an attack at the same time as the Americans."

Being asked about the Banks our informant said there were branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai and the Chartered Banks there. They saw the "Esmeralda" and understood that she took 200,000 dollars in silver to Hongkong from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, while the American Consul who had had notice to quit also went by her to Hongkong. There were a good many American ships in the Harbour and they were all told to leave at a moment's notice. The sailing ships were in a fever of excitement and were making bargains with steamers to tow them away if hostilities began before they could get away.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is [illegible] by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

THE BLOCKADE OF CUBA.

ON the afternoon of April 28 a report reached London that a portion of the American fleet in front of Havana had made a little excursion to Matanzas and successfully bombarded the forts there. With this apparent exception, and the capture of a few small steamers, war is still confined, so far as active hostilities are concerned, to the region of rumour and speculation. The blockade of Havana and other Cuban ports continues in a pacific manner, but there are reports of Spanish vessels successfully running in. Off Gardenas, a coast town, about sixty miles east of Havana, a brisk little fight between gunboats was waged on the placards of some of the evening papers on Wednesday. It is doubtful, however, whether the combat took place except on paper, for the American torpedo-boat, supposed to have been disabled by a Spanish gunboat, is declared to have broken down of her own accord. Various reports are to hand of the state of things in Havana and the interior of Cuba. A powder magazine at Santa Cruz is said to have blown up. A Lieutenant in the United States army has landed with despatches on the S. E. coast of Cuba. His mission, it is understood, is to confer with the insurgent chiefs, with a view to combine movements later on. A squadron of four armoured cruisers and three torpedo-boat destroyers, has, according to a telegram from Lisbon, been despatched from Spain to the United States to bombard the coast towns.

UMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS FROM AMERICAN SOURCES.

President McKinley, on April 22, issued the following proclamation :—

Whereas by joint resolution passed by Congress and approved on April 20 and communicated to the Government of Spain, it was demanded that the said Government at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and the President of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service the United States militia of the several States to such an extent as might be necessary to carry the said resolution into effect; and whereas, in carrying into effect the said resolution, the President of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports of the said coast between Cardenas, Bahia Handa, and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba. Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including the ports on the said coast between Cardenas, Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid. In pursuance of the laws of the United States and the law of nations applicable to such cases, an efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. Any neutral vessel approaching any of the said ports or attempting to leave the same without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will endorse on her register the fact and the date of such warning, and where such endorsement was made, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter any blockaded port she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as a prize as may be deemed advisable. Neutral vessels lying in any of the said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed [illegible] days to issue therefrom.

CHANGE IN THE U.S. CABINET.

On April 25, Mr. [illegible] Secretaryship of State, [illegible] succeeded by [illegible], the Assistant-Secretary, whose post will be filled by Mr. John H. Moore, Professor of International Law at Columbia College. Mr. Roosevelt has resigned the Assistant-Secretaryship of the Navy. The President has decided to appoint him Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of mounted cowboys and riflemen which he is raising. It is expected that Mr. Long and Mr. Alger, Secretaries respectively for the Navy and Army, will retire. The "Times" New York correspondent has had an interview with President McKinley whom he describes as confident, and actuated in his policy by a motive of humanity which [illegible] to desire the complete emancipation of Cuba from Spanish rule—and perfectly sincere, like the great majority of Americans, in his declaration of opposition to annexation.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

The "New York Herald" states that the 125,000 Volunteers asked for by the President will be at his disposal by Monday next. It also says that co-operative action against Spain on the part of the United States Government and the Cuban insurgents is now assured and that the War and Navy Departments are actively pushing their preparations for the capture of a port in the vicinity of Havana through which arms and ammunition will be shipped to the insurgents. The "Daily News" Washington correspondent learns that in Mr. McKinley's opinion no bambardment of Havana will be necessary. He believes that the town can be brought to surrender as a result of the blockade, and he expects Europe, led by Great Britain, will then compel Spain to recognise the loss of the island, and to abandon the war. It is affirmed that the Reconcentrados in Cuba have received no food since April 17, the Spanish Government having seized all supplies for the use of the army.

THE CAPTURES.

There have been several peaceful captures at sea, among them the steamer Buena Ventura, whose captain claims release on the ground that the owners are a company incorporated in Liverpool and trading with English capital. The Pedro from Antwerp, and the Miguel Jover from New Orleans for Barcelona, Spanish cargo steamers, and a small fishing schooner all sailing in Cuban waters, unconscious of the state of war, have been seized and brought into Key West. Owing to Spain having given American ships in Spanish ports five days' grace to leave, the United States Government has decided to give thirty days' grace, expiring on May 21, to Spanish vessels to clear from American ports. Furthermore, vessels bound for United States ports which sailed before April 21 are to be allowed to discharge their cargoes. At the same time, the prizes taken before the Declaration of War are not to be released, but their case will be referred to the Prize Courts. The President does not conceal the fact that he is not enthusiastic about the captures, and he holds that they are unworthy of the United States Navy, and likely to place the Government in a bad light before the world.

President McKinley is reported to have consulted with Senators as to the advisability of taking possession of Hawaii, as well as of the Philippines, as a war measure.

THE PROTECTION OF THE UNITED STATES COAST LINE.

The uncertain factor in the situation is the whereabouts of several of the Spanish ships. In some quarters it is believed that the bombardment of American coast towns may come as a sudden surprise. This possibility locks up the American Flying Squadron. Captain Mahan, who has been called to the Board of Naval Strategy, is reported to believe in the reality of this danger. On April 27, the Government decided to establish a double patrol of warships on the New England coast. The Minneapolis and the Columbia have already sailed thither and auxiliary vessels are being purchased and fitted out as quickly as possible.

FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

On April 24 President McKinley sent the following message to Congress recommending a declaration of war :—

I transmit to Congress for its consideration and for appropriate action copies of correspondence which has recently taken place with the representative of Spain in the United States and with the United States Minister in Madrid, and through the latter with the Government of Spain, showing what action has been taken under the joint resolution approved on April 20, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding the Government of Spain to relinquish its authority over the island and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. Upon communication to the Spanish Minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the Executive to address the Government of Spain in obedience to the resolutions of Congress, the Spanish Minister requested his passports and withdrew. The United States Minister in Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that all official communications between the respective representatives ceased therewith. I commend your special attention to the Note addressed to the United States Minister in Madrid by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 21st inst., by which the foregoing notification was conveyed. It will be perceived therefrom that the Government of Spain, having cognisance of the joint resolution of the United States Congress, and aware of the things which the President is thereby required and authorised to do, responds by treating the reasonable demands of this Government as measures of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its action which by the usage of nations accompanies an existent state of war between sovereign Powers. The position of Spain being thus made known and the demands of the United States being denied with a complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I have been constrained in the exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid to proclaim under date April 22 the blockade of certain ports on the north coast of Cuba lying between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and of Port Cienfuegos on the south coast. In the further exercise of my constitutional powers and using the authority conferred upon me by Congress for the issue of my proclamation for volunteers and in view of the adoption of other necessary measures, I now recommend to your honourable body the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Spain and urge speedy action thereon to the end that a definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent Power may be known and that the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of public war may be assured.

The message was accompanied by ten to fifteen notes and telegrams which passed between Spain and the United States.

Both Houses passed a bill in the following form: Be it enacted : (1) That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since April 21, 1898, including the said day, between the United States and Spain. (2) That the President of the United States is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and call into actual service the United States Militia of the several States to such an extent as is necessary to carry this Act into effect.

At the opening of the sitting of the House of Representatives the galleries were thronged in anticipation of the President's Message. The blind chaplain made an impressive invocation to God to strengthen the United States, saying:—In the conflict upon which we are about to enter, be gracious to the fathers and mothers who are called upon to give up their sons. Comfort them with the thought that their sacrifice is in the interest of humanity and civilisation. Wisely direct the President and his advisers to strengthen our forces on land and sea, that the end may come speedily, in the interest of justice, liberty, and more enduring peace.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS.

Submarine mines have been placed in position for the protection and to aid in the defences of New York; and the Secretary of War, on April 25, issued the following regulations for navigation by friendly vessels:—(1) No vessel will be allowed to pass Sandy Hook or the Narrows between the hours of sunset and sunrise. During this interval vessels must not approach within three miles of Coney Island, Gedney Channel, Sandy Hook, or the Narrows. (2) Patrol boats will be stationed above and below the defences. These boats are authorised to stop vessels, to inquire into their character, or to instruct them how to pass through the minefields. The orders of the patrol boats must be strictly obeyed. (3) Sailing vessels and all small vessels drawing 3ft. or less can pass safely through any part of the channels during the daytime. (4) Steam vessels must pass, at slow speed through a special channel, which will be marked by buoys. (5) Vessels are warned that if they disregard these regulations they will expose themselves to serious damage, and will be liable to be fired on by the batteries.

In the House of Representatives on April 27 the debate began on the War Revenue Bill, which contemplates the raising of additional revenue to the extent of 90,000,000dol. or 100,000,000dol. almost entirely by internal taxation. An increase of 1dol. in the tax upon fermented liquors is expected to yield 35,000,000dol. Enhanced duties on tobacco, cigars, and tobacco-dealers are relied on to bring in 20,000,000dol., and a stamp-tax on documents, telegrams, etc., 30,000,000dol., while the balance is to be raised by taxes on wines, mineral waters, patent medicines, cosmetices, etc., and by a tonnage levy on vessels engaged in the foreign trade. Powers are also sought to issue up to 500,000,000dol. of bonds bearing 3 per cent interest, and redeemable, as is usual with American Government Bonds, "in coin," thereby leaving a loophole for non-payment in gold. In addition, authority is asked to issue certificates of indebtedness bearing 2 per cent. interest up to 100,000,000dol. In all, provision made for raising no less than 700,000,000dol., or say, £140,000,000, which is nearly four times as much as the British National Debt was increased during the Crimean War.

FROM SPANISH SOURCES.

The Spanish [illegible] April 15, [illegible] appointing [illegible] April 15. [illegible] the Spanish case, [illegible] justification [illegible] on Cuba, to urge [illegible] speech of [illegible] expressions through [illegible] and April [illegible] reconciliation [illegible] as soon as [illegible] McKinley perceived the [illegible] mission [illegible] restore peace to the island. [illegible] motive of the United States is declared [illegible] annexation. Spain, it is said, will [illegible] surrender her sovereignty in Cuba."

The Cortes in Madrid were constituted on April 25. In the course of the proceedings Senor Sagasta declared that the Government had never been more united than now, and were resolved to wage a war a outrance in revenge for the insults and aggression of the Americans. Speakers of all political parties gave their support to the Government, and a vote of confidence was finally adopted. Questioned regarding the attitude of the Government with respect to privateering, Senor Sagasta said Spain's present standpoint was the same as that adopted by her prior to the Treaty of Paris. Senor Castelar was present for the first time since 1888, and joined in the enthusiastic approval of this determination.

The Spanish "Official Gazette" on April 24 published the following important decree :—Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and United States. The state of war being begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise, which must be precisely defined, chiefly because the injustice and provocation comes from our adversaries and because it is they who by their detestable conduct have caused this grave conflict. We have observed with the strictest fidelity the principles of international law and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and right. The Government is of opinion that the fact of not having adhered to the Declaration of Paris of 1856 does not exempt us from the duty of respecting the principles therein enunciated. The principles which Spain unequivocally refused to admit at that time was the abolition of privateering, and the Government now considers that it is indispensable to make the most absolute reserves on this point, in order to maintain our liberty of action and the uncontested right to have recourse to privateering when we consider it expedient, first of all by organising immediately a force of cruisers auxiliary to the navy, which will be composed of vessels of our mercantile marine and will co-operate with equal distinction in the work of our navy.

This preamble is succeeded by the following regulations :—

I.—The state of war existing between Spain and the United States annuls the treaty of peace and amity of October 27, 1795, the protocol of January 12, 1877, and all other agreements [illegible] countries.

II.—From the publication of these presents, thirty days are granted to all ships of the United States anchored in our harbours to take their departure free of hindrance.

III.—Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the convention signed in Paris 1856 the Government, respecting the principles of the laws of nations, proposes to observe and hereby orders to be observed the following regulations of maritime law :—(1) Neutral flags cover the enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war. (2) Neutral merchandise, except contradand of war, is not seizable under the enemy's flag. (3) A blockade to be obligatory must be effective—that is to say, must be maintained by sufficient force to prevent access to the enemy's littoral.

IV.—The Spanish Government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, which said right it reserved to itself by the Note sent by it to France on May 16, 1857, will for the present confine itself to organising with the vessels of the mercantile marine a force of auxiliary cruisers which will co-operate with the navy according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control.

V.—In order to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war, under whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction, in accordance with international law and the regulations which will be published.

VI.—Included in the term contraband of war are cannon, quickfiring guns, shells, rifles of all patterns, cutting and thrusting weapons and arms of precision, bullets, grenades, fulminates, capsules, fuses, powder, sulphur, dynamite, explosives of all kinds, as well as uniforms, powder, pack saddles, and equipment for artillery and cavalry, marine engines, and in general all appliances used in war.

VII.—To be regarded and judged as pirates with all the rigour of the law are captains, masters, officers, and two-thirds of the crew of vessels which, not being American, shall commit acts of war against Spain, even if they are provided with letters of marque issued by the United States.

FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

In the Chamber in Madrid, on April 26, the Finance Minister brought forward the Budget, which estimates a surplus on ordinary income and expenditure of 500,095 pesetas. The extraordinary Budget is extended for two years, the special navy credit being increased to 90,000,000 pesetas. To provide the necessary resources, the Government propose to issue Treasury bonds up to 100,000,000 pesetas, guaranteed by the Almaden quicksilver mines; to issue further bonds guaranteed by the "general resources of the nation"; to negotiate advances with the State monopoly companies; to enforce a year's payment in advance of the land and industrial taxes; to double the floating debt; and to convert the bond of the External Debt into Internal stock. In the course of a subsequent discussion, the Finance Minister said Spain was believed to be in a much worse condition than she really was, and there was no reason for pessimism. Payment of the next Spanish coupons is assured, according to the Finance Minister.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.

An American infantry officer (Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan), after many adventures and the use of several disguises, has reached Cuba to arrange for the co-operation of the insurgents with the American expedition which is to be landed on the island. According to an Englishman who was recently in Havana, there are 50,000 Spanish troops in that part. Private despatches from Cuba state that 500 men, half of whom are Americans and the remainder insurgents, have landed at Guanabacoa, and a column of troops has been despatched to check their advance. The first two prisoners taken during the way, a Spanish infantry Lieutenant and his orderly, were taken out of a schooner off Matanzas, on April 27, by an American cruiser, and sent on board the flagship. They were released on parole and landed under a flag of truce.

When the United States fleet was first seen off Havana, the signal guns fired from the fortress produced much excitement in the city. Generals and commanding officers hastened to the Palace, the troops and Volunteers promptly mustered at their quarters, and nearly 50,000 men were soon under arms in Havana, and others in the vicinity of the city. The troops and fortifications were inspected by Marshal Blanco. The American steamer Saratoga was allowed to leave the harbour, although the news of the capture of the Buena Ventura by the Americans was known there.

A remarkable scene occurred at Havana on the night of April 21 in front of the Palace. Marshal Blanco, the Governor-General, addressed an enormous crowd from the balcony, calling upon them to swear with him to resist invasion to the last drop of their blood. The appeal met with enthusiastic response. Subsequently the superior officers of Volunteers visited the Marshal, and tendered a similar assurance. The town was generally illuminated.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

BRITISH PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, had a Council at Marlborough House on April 23 at which the draft of a proclamation of neutrality in the present war between the United States and Spain was approved. Many questions have been asked about neutrality and contraband in Parliament. The uncertainty was not at rest on Tuesday, April 26, when a London "Gazette Extraordinary" was published by authority containing the following proclamation already made known here.

A demonstration, in which some thousands of people took part, was held on Sunday (April 20) in Trafalgar-square, at which a resolution was carried protesting against the punishment inflicted on Anarchist prisoners in Spain, and also against the barbarities inflicted by Spain on the inhabitants of Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

At the third session of the Spring Assembly of the Baptist Union on April 27 a message of sympathy with the people of the United States in their resolve to put an end to Spanish misrule in Cuba was ordered to be sent to President McKinley.

A large number of Spanish merchants and others assembled at Winchester House on April 25 and passed resolutions of sympathy with Spain in its present struggle. The Spanish Consul-General for Spain spoke strongly in favour of peace, and urged that even now, as the fleets had not met in combat, it was not too late to stop the war and submit the differences of the United States and Spain to arbitration.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British Ambassador to the Court at Madrid, has left London to resume his duties.

Captain A. H. Lee, R.A., Professor at the Royal Military College, Canada, has been selected to proceed as British Military Attache with the United States troops to Cuba.

FEELING ON THE CONTINENT.

The Tsar received the Spanish Ambassador in audience on April 23. There is a growing belief in Spain that France and Russia will take means to indicate their dissatisfaction at the attitude ascribed to England in the present conflict. A declaration of neutrality in the war appeared in the *Journal Official* of Paris on April 27. It is practically identical with those issued on the occasion of the Chino-Japanese war. France is said to be mobilising a squadron of observation for the Antilles. A semi-official statement has reached Washington that the German Government will not issue a proclamation of neutrality for the present, but no practical importance is attached to the delay.

From the tone of the Vienna newspapers which derive their inspiration from the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, it is concluded in Vienna that an understanding has been arrived at in Dresden between Prince Hohenlohe and Count Goluchowski, for intervention between the United States and Spain after the first serious encounter. This action would take the form of a recommendation to Spain to give complete independence to Cuba. The present hostilities are, therefore, taken very seriously in the Austrian capital.

BOMBARDMENT OF MATANZAS—WARSHIP ASHORE.

The report of the "bombardment" of Matanzas, a place fifty miles east of Havana, is confirmed. The bombardment was the result, in the first place, apparently of a reconnaissance with a view to a subsequent landing of troops. On Wednesday afternoon Rear-Admiral Sampson, with the flagship New York, the monitor Puritan, and the cruiser Cincinnati, reconnoitred off the harbour, and found that new fortifications were being erected. The flagship was suddenly fired on by the batteries, and then opened fire with the support of the two other vessels. The Spanish gunners failed to hit the warships, and in the course of from twenty to thirty minutes the fire of the latter reduced the batteries on both sides of the harbour to ruins. By direction of the President only the forts were fired at and not a shot fell in the town. A version of the affair published in Madrid states that some of the defenders were killed and a certain amount of damage was done in the town; whilst an official despatch from Cuba alleges that the American ironclads, after half-an-hour's figting, "have been obliged to withdraw from before Matanzas." One of the American ironclads (says a despatch from Marshal Blanco, received via Madrid), went ashore opposite Dimas, in the province of Pinar del Rio.

A *Morning Post* telegram states that all the troops at Tampa, Florida, have been ordered to embark for Cuba.

The United States War Department officials declare their conviction that Spanish monks domiciled in California are acting as spies for the Spanish Government.

A letter addressed to Senor Sagasta, and containing a detailed description of the defences of the United States Pacific coast, has (says the "Morning Post's" New York correspondent) been seized by the Postal authorities. It was posted at Santa Cruz, where an explosion lately took place in a Government gunpowder factory.

Three large packing houses at Easton, Pennsylvania, on [illegible] explosives for the United States Government, [illegible] blown up. The explosion, which was attended by the loss of several lives is attributed to Spanish spies.

A Spanish merchant steamer, the Guido, carrying a cargo of stores and money for the garrison of Havana, has fallen into the hands of the Americans. She surrendered only after the monitor Terror had fired fourteen shots at her, and her pilot house had been smashed and her rigging torn away.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Washington correspondent states that Hawaii has been virtually annexed by the United States, President Dole having come to an agreement with the American Senate.

Protests are being received in Washington from the subjects of foreign Powers against the proposed increase of the tonnage tax. Ships trading between Europe and America, under existing arrangements, pay a maximum of 30 cents per ton per annum. It is proposed to increase this sum to 2dol. 40c. Thus, upon a ship like the Campania, there would be an additional charge of £2,000 per annum. At a deputation which waited upon Mr. Ritchie yesterday, it was stated that to one firm alone the augmented dues would represent £30,000. In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir G. Baden-Powell, Mr. C. McArthur, and Sir F. Evans, said no information had been received officially with regard to the exact provisons of the measure. He believed there was an excepton in favour of those countries which did not exact light dues, Her Majesty's Government would do what they could to protect the interests of the shipping community.

Sir Christopher Furness has expressed the opinion that the first effect of the war will be to stimulate the British carrying trade.

A circular has been issued by the Quebec Board of Trade calling attention to the facilities offered by their harbour as a means of communication with all parts of America, now that the ports of the latter are closed.

Belgium issued her Proclamation of neutrality and Portugal, to whom the Cape Verde Islands belong, drafted hers.

Throughout the country yesterday a considerable rise in the price of wheat and other food stuffs was recorded, not a little excitement being noticeable in both markets. In some instances wheat fetched as much as 50s. a quarter, while oats, barley, and other articles marked an important advance.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Mr Robert Alfred Booker, £70,018 ; Admiral Robert Coote, £31,629 ; Mrs. Harriet Deane, £46,784 ; Lady Katherine Duncombe, £6,252 ; Sir George Lawson, £5,457 ; Mr. Hugh Mackay Matheson, £68,205 ; Mrs. Isabella Anne Nettleship, £8,050 ; Mr. James Payn, £8,282 ; Mr. Edward William Puxon, £119,130 ; Mr. John Rylands, £164 297 ; Mr. Henry Sylvester Samuel, £98,711 ; Mr. Cotterill Scholefield, £118,125 ; and Seymour John Grey, fourth Earl of Wilton, £48,568

THERE is much pathos in the last words of James Payn to the "Illustrated London News" sent in last week by his executors. Thus he discourses on a night with bronchitis:—"To a nervous person this continuity of sound is the worst point of bronchitis. You hear something whistling and moaning, and cannot at first detect its whereabouts: it's you. you may lie on a high pillow or a low one; but after, at most a minute of silence you break out again with music. What is strange and seems to strike at the root of the scheme of creation, is that though you may be quite deaf to all external sounds, you cannot escape from these, of which like the codfish, you are its parent. I have had a fine old time with many disorders. For extreme agony there are few things to beat rheumatic fever. As regards intolerable discomfort, there is nothing to vie with eczema, especially if you have lost your temper with it (once is enough); but for helpless, hopeless misery, with a struggle for life every five minutes—a night with bronchitis !"

DIPLOMACY AND THE FAR EAST.

THE VALUE OF RUSSIAN ASSURANCES.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Foreign Office on April 23 issued, as a Parliamentary paper, the promised "correspondence respecting affairs in China." It occupies sixty-five pages, and the correspondence and memoranda begin on Nov. 19 last, and come down to the 6th of the present month. The subject of the earlier communications is the murder of two German missionaries, the consequent demands of the German Admiral, and the concession of these demands on Dec. 6. On Dec. 15 Lord Salisbury telegraphed to Sir C. MacDonald at Pekin that "in respect to the demand for commercial privileges in Shantung, objections were raised by Her Majesty's Government in the case of the French Convention of 1895 to the grant of exclusive privileges to other nations, and any concession to Germany of this nature will also meet with opposition on their part." Two days later Sir C. MacDonald telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that five Russian men-of-war were, by permission of the Chinese Government, going to winter at Port Arthur.

THE LOAN TO CHINA.

On Dec. 22 Sir C. MacDonald telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that the Chinese had an offer from Russia of a 4 per cent. loan at 93, the land tax and likin revenue to be the security, provided Russia had the financing, construction, and control of all railways in Manchuria and North China, with a Russian as Inspector-General of Customs. In sending this information, Sir C. MacDonald stated that "the agent of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank is telegraphing to London to-day, and I strongly support the scheme recommended by him." On Dec. 28 Lord Salisbury telegraphed to Sir C. MacDonald : "We are considering how far it is possible for Her Majesty's Government to help in respect to Chinese Loan. Meanwhile, please advise what you think we might fairly ask for if we could offer entire or partial guarantee, or advance the money ourselves." Two days later Sir C. MacDonald telegraphed the conditions on which he recommended a direct or guaranteed loan from the British Government, the chief being the requisite control of the revenue. On Jan. 5 the Grand Secretary called on Lord Salisbury, at the Foreign Office "for the purpose of ascertaining whether the British Government is disposed to guarantee the proposed loan. He stated that an offer had been made to the Chinese Government by Russia of a loan at 93, bearing 4 per cent. interest." On Jan. 8 Lord Salisbury informed Sir C. MacDonald financial terms depend on complete acceptance of conditions he had previously named, adding, "If all are accepted we will pay to Japan the remaining indemnity, which we understand to be about twelve millions, China to pay us 4 per cent. in gold, net, on whatever amount is so paid, for fifty years, for principal and interest, which will extinguish the loan. Security to be maritime and native customs, salt tax, and likin," etc. On Jan. 21 Lord Salisbury was informed that the Chinese Government insisted on a loan of sixteen millions; and three days later Lord Salisbury said it was impossible, for Parliamentary reasons, to advance more than £12,000,000. On Jan. 31 it was stated that the Yamen had decided to borrow neither from England nor Russia; and on Feb. 4 this decision was officially confirmed, owing, in the case of Russia, to the menacing attitude of that Power. On Feb. 19 Sir C. MacDonald telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that "preliminary agreement for loan of £16,000,000 has been signed by agent of Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. Likin revenues to be placed under Customs control."

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

While the loan negotiations were going on the Russian warships were at Port Arthur; and on Jan. 19 Sir N. O'Conor, from St. Petersburg, telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that the Russian Foreign Minister had that day complained of the action of the British gunboats in entering Port Arthur. Their proceedings, he said, were looked upon as so unfriendly as to set afloat rumours of war with Great Britain; and the Russian Ambassador had consequently received instructions from him to make representations in a friendly spirit to Lord Salisbury on the matter. Soothing assurances were given. On Jan. 31 Sir C. MacDonald telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that the Yamen considered the financial terms of the loan offered by England very generous, but Russia had used such threats that they saw no way out of the difficulty but coming to some arrangement with Japan, and borrowing neither from England nor Russia. "I pointed out," says Sir C. Macdonald, "that if Russia were prepared for a hostile move she could easily find some other pretext, and that China had better make her stand in a matter where she would have general sympathy. They said that a promise of protection against Russia was the only thing that would help them." On Feb. 2 the Russian Ambassador had an interview with Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office, when his lordship stated that "Her Majesty's Government had never entertained any objection to the existence of an outlet for Russian commerce upon the open waters of the China Seas, by agreement, of course, with China. The only circumstance which created apprehension in this country was the report that Russia intended to cause some port to be opened to her own imports which should not be opened, or should only be opened under a higher tariff, to the imports of other nations. This would be an infraction of the most-favoured-nation treatment assured to us." Nothing more of any consequence occurs in the published papers on this subject until Feb. 25, when Sir C. MacDonald telegraphed to our Foreign Office : "I have heard from a Chinese Minister, who is probably well informed, that Chinese Government would offer lease of Wei-hai-wei to British Government if they thought their request would meet with a favourable response." Lord Salisbury at once replied that Her Majesty's Government's policy was to discourage any alienation of Chinese territory; and his next announcement was made by telegraph on March 7, as follows :—The influence of Russia over the Government of Pekin will be so increased to the detriment of that of Her Majesty's Government, if, as the *Times* reports, the Russians are to have a lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan on the same terms as Germany of Kiaochau, that it seems desirable for us to make some counter-move. The best plan would perhaps be, on the cession of Wei-hai-wei by the Japanese, to insist on the refusal of a lease of that port on terms similar to those granted to Germany. On March 13 Sir N. O'Conor telegraphed from St. Petersburg that the Russian "Foreign Minister had renewed his assurances that the sovereign rights of the Chinese Government over Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan would be in no way infringed or abrogated by their cession on lease to Russia, but it was the firm resolve of the Russian Government to obtain the lease for a period of twenty-five years." Several official conversations on this subject only elicited repeated assurances that the Russian Government meant to respect the integrity of the Chinese Empire. On March 16 Sir N. O'Conor wrote to Lord Salisbury : "Count Muravieff informed me last night that he had seen the Emperor in the morning, and that His Imperial Majesty had authorised him to give me the assurance that both Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan would be opened to foreign trade, like other Chinese ports, in the event of the Russian Government obtaining a lease of those places from the Chinese Government."

PORT ARTHUR AND WEI-HAI-WEI.

On Mach 24 Sir C. MacDonald telegraphed from Pekin that "the Yamen said that the Russian Government has informed them that they cannot consider question of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan apart, and insist on lease of both places being granted to Russia before March 27, failing which Russia will take hostile measures. Chinese Government are therefor forced, against their will, to give way." Next day Lord Salisbury telegraphed that England must have the option of Wei-hai-wei on the departure of the Japanese troops. On March 28 M. de Staal intimated to Lord Salisbury what Mr. Curzon briefly stated in the House of Commons, that "in virtue of a Convention signed, on March 15 (27), at Pekin between the Russian representatives and the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, duly authorised for that puspose, Ports Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, as well as the adjacent territories, have been ceded to Russia in usufruct by the Chinese Government. These ports and territories will be immediately occupied by the troops of His Majesty the Emperor, my august master, and the Russian flag will be hoisted beside the Chinese flag. I am likewise charged to inform your Excellency that the port of Ta-lien-wan will be open to foreign commerce, and that the vessels of all friendly nations will receive the fullest hospitality there." On March 31 Lord Salisbury informed the Japanese Government "that we are demanding a lease of Wei-hai-wei, whenever evacuated by Japan, on same terms as lease of Port Arthur to Russia." The reply telegraphed from Tokio on April 2 was that Japanese Government expressed concurrence in contemplated lease to Britain of Wei-hai-wei after evacuation by Japan. Next day Sir C. MacDonald telegraphed that "China will lease Wei-hai-wei to Great Britain on the same terms as Port Arthur has benn leased to Russia, but Great Britain agrees not to take possession of the place until it has been given up by Japan. The lease will continue until Russia ceases to occupy Liao-tung Peninsula. Details are left for subsequent adjustment." On the 4th inst. Sir C. MacDonald telegraphed to Lord Salisbury, "I will proceed to arrange details of lease of Wei-hai-wei in amplification of verbal agreement with Yamen, as soon as I receive your lordship's reply. I have not been able to obtain particulars as yet respecting the terms of the agreement with Russia." On the 6th Lord Salisbury informed the Japanese Government of "the promise of the reversion of Wei-hai-wei." These are the latest communications published.

THE RUSSIAN USUFRUCT AND ASSURANCES.

On the 1st of the present month Sir. N. O'Conor asked Count Muravieff to place on record the oral assurances he had given that in the event of the Russian Government obtaining from the Chinese Government a lease of Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur, both those ports would, like other ports in China, be open to trade and commerce, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed by existing treaties between China and foreign countries would be duly respected by the Russian Government, with the addition that the Russian Government did not propose in any way to interfere with Chinese sovereignty, and that foreign ships of war would have access to Port Arthur. On April 3 Count Muravieff sent to Sir N. O'Conor a reply in French, of which the following is the official translation :—"You asked me whether, in taking Ports Arthur and Ta-lien-wan on lease, Russia intended to maintain the right of sovereignty of China, and and to respect the treaties existing between that Empire and other States. I answered in the affirmative, and I added that we hoped, moreover, to obtain the opening of the port of Ta-lien-wan, which would offer great advantages to all nations. Now that the negotiations with China have brought about the desired result, all that is entirely confirmed. The substitution of the Russian usufruct for possession by China of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan has not affected in any way the interests of the other Powers in those regions; quite on the contrary, thanks to the friendly agreement arrived at between the two great neighbouring Empires, a port hitherto closed is open to the trade of the whole world, and placed under exceptionally favourable conditions, as it is destined to be connected with the great line of the Siberian Railway. As regards all other points, the respect for the sovereign rights of China implies the scrupulous maintenance fo the "status quo" existing before the lease of the ports which have been conceded. Your Excellency having observed to me that men-of-war and merchant ships are, in certain cases, provided for by the treaties admitted even into the closed parts of China, I answered that accordingly this facility would be assured to them by the regulations in force. It follows that Port Arthur will be open to English ships on the same conditions as it has always been, but not that Russia should abuse the lease which has been granted to her by a friendly Power to arbitrarily transform a closed and principally military port into a commercial port like any other."

MEMORIAL OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The following memorial has been addressed to Lord Salisbury by the China Association :—

China Association, 159, Cannon-street, E.C.,
April 14.

To the Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,
H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

My Lord,—In submitting for your lordship's consideration certain reflections suggested by the present grave political crisis in the Far East, the committee desire to record their full appreciation of certain concessions which Her Majesty's representative has obtained recently from the Government of Pekin.

The opening of a port in the important province of Hu-nan; the opening of the inland waterways of China to steam; the assertion of British interests in the Yang-tsze Valley; and the recognition of England's preponderant interest in China's foreign trade implied by the stipulation that an Englishman shall hold the Inspectorate-General of Customs so long as that preponderance is maintained, are concessions which would have been welcomed, under ordinary circumstances, as pregnant with unalloyed promise for the future of China as well as of British trade.

The political complications by which the brightness of the prospect is dimmed have been a source, naturally, of profound anxiety to every member of an association which is so deeply interested, in varying ways, in the future of the Far East.

These complications have not been unforeseen. The association has ventured, indeed, to predict their imminence more than once since the collapse of China before the Japanese attack made it evident that ambitions which had been held partially in restraint would now find freer scope.

The expansion of Russia's influence over Manchuria was indicated as inevitable, and the justice of her desire for an ice-free port was conceded; though it was hoped that an anticipatory understanding might have been attainable by which English and Russian interests could be conciliated, the position of antagonism which has now arisen obviated, and the permanent menace implied in her occupation of Port Arthur warded off.

The association ventures to recall the apprehensions expressed to your lordship respecting Port Arthur, in November, 1895, because a disposition has been shown in certain quarters to minimise the extent of British interests in North China; and it is undesirable that any such misconception should be allowed to obscure the necessity of counteracting, as far as possible, the paramount influence which the acquisition of that important fortress confers.

The declarations of Ministers in favour of maintaining the integrity of China and upholding the Treaty of Tien-tsin were noted by the association with satisfaction. The stipulation in Art. 54 of that treaty, "that the British Government and its subjects shall be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges immunities, and advantages that may have been or may be hereafter granted by the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation," affords broad ground for maintaining that rights of trade, travel, and participation in industrial development would be prejudiced by the assertion of special interests in any part of China by foreign Powers. The contention is, in fact, so unassailable that Her Majesty's Government appear to have received general assurances of adhesion.

The association had the honour to address your lordship recently with regard to German enterprise in Shantung, and feels it unnecessary to recur to that topic further than to express its assurance that Her Majesty's Government will endeavour to secure equality of opportunity for British industry and capital in any negotiations to which it may give rise. There appears ground for confidence that Germany will atleast not impose protective or prohibitive duties at Kiaochau. But that feeling is replaced by one of distrust in the case of the two Powers which appearto be bent on fixingChina in a vice and whose principles of action are opposed to the freedom of trade which it is the declared policy of Great Britain to claim and to afford.

The association feels no confidence that the door of Manchuria will be left open by the Great Power which has obtained possession of lock, bolt, and bar. An ice-free port was a necessary concession to its commercial needs. The fact that that port has taken the form of a fortress which can be rendered practically impregnable violently changes the situation. Equality of opportunity is already denied by the exclusion of English engineers and capital from participation in railway enterprise north of the Great Wall. It may be the interest of Russia to keep an open door pending the completion of the Siberian railway and a measurable development of the great region which she has practically annexed, but no reliance is felt that the maxim will be adhered to in the future, when her hold has been strengthened and the time appears to her ripe for imposing preferential duties in favour of Russian trade.

The gross value of the trade of Newchwang amounted, in 1896, to H. Tls. 22,829,000, equalling, at the present rate of exchange, £3,424,000. The trade is carried on chiefly by coasting steamers and sailing ships, which aggregated 664,000 tons. The British flag covered 349,660 tons; the Russian 3628. The trade is a growing one. It comprises a large import of Manchester goods, and it is capable of great development by the improved communications and more settled government that Russia will gradually introduce. But it is considered certain that she will strive to direct this trade as much as possible upon her land routes, and will make use of her maritime position to place fiscal difficulties in the way of participation by maritime Powers.

These considerations have a wider range. If Newchwang is the port of Manchuria Ten-tsin is the port not only of Pe-chi-li, but of the whole region north of the Great Plain. The gross value of its trade in 1896 was £9,000,000, employing 1,241,645 tons of shipping, 583,000 of which were under the British and 508,000 under the Chinese flag. The Russian flag was not even represented. Yet Russia has obtained a naval station that commands the approach to Ten-tien, and a military position that dominates the region which Tien-tsin subserves.

Russia advances by waves and opportunities. By the occupation of Manchuria she gains a portentous increased of military strength. She gains control over an irregular cavalry that may approach the Cossack in quality and strength, as well as over a hardy population that will furnish a great infantry force; and now that these resources have been supplemented and given point by the acquisition of a first-class naval stronghold, she has attained a position which England may find difficult to challenge when Russia's time for closing the door arrived.

The digestion of Manchuria may occupy a longer or shorter time. She will be in a position, then to descent upon Pe-chi-li; and no natural barriers exist between Pe-chi-li and the Yang-tsze.

The association has ventured on former occasions to indicate the Yang-tsze Valley as a region in which British interests prevail. It welcomed with cordial satisfaction, therefore, the announcement that China had been led to promise that no portion of that area should be leased or ceded to a foreign Power. It welcomed with equal satisfaction the announcement that Her Majesty's Government understood that term to comprise, laterally, the provinces bordering on the Yang-tsze, and trusts that it is understood to extend longitudinally from the Chusan Archipelago to the borders of Burma and Assam. The Yang-tsze Valley embraces Shanghai, which is the emporium for Northern and Central China, as Hong Kong is for the South. The gross value of the trade of Shanghai in 1896 was £32,400,000 the share of the British Empire being £16,500,000. The shipping aggregated nearly 8,000,000 tons, of which the British flag covered 4,500,000, the French 231,000 and the Russian 42,500. The share of the British Empire in the import trade amounted to £13,933,000 out of £18,585,000. Even these great figures are capable of immense expansion with improved communications and an improved fiscal system. The association trusts that the importance of these interests will justify it in asking for information as to the nature of the agreement by which the integrity of this region is to be preserved. It has, doubtless been communicated to foreign Powers in terms sufficiently explicit to indicate that it will be upheld; but there is a conviction that such assertion must be followed by an endeavour to reanimate the Chinese Government if Russian pressure is to be withstood.

The corruption of the mandarins, the indiscipline of the troops, and general laxity of organisation, make it hopeless to expect that reforms can be accomplished without foreign aid. The provision that certain taxes which have been allotted to the service of the loan shall be entrusted to the control of the Inspector-General of Customs implies a promise of reform that may have far reaching effect. But fiscal reform alone will not ward off military aggression. A capcity for Military resistance must be evoked. The direction of all such new forces will lie with the nation that controls their organisation; and it is suggested, therefore, that a measure of control corresponding to the preponderance of British should be retained at all hazards in British interests hands. The association welcomes the intimation that hospitality and help will be afforded the Chinese navy at Wei-hai-wei. It trusts that help and instruction will be afforded in the organisation of military forces ashere. It is scarcely conceivably that China could, under any circumstances; bear up alone against the avalanche which always, in future, be impending over her in the north; but it would be a mistake to assess her military capacity at the level of her exhibition against Japan. There are in China races that offer material more promising certainly than the fellaheen; and it is conceivable that a force might be created under foreign guidance which could oppose a formidable resistance even to Russia, under foreign leadership and with foreign help. The association is glad to infer from the occupation of Wei-hai-wei a probability that that help will be afforded; and that although the outlying portions of the Empire be abandoned an affort may yet be made to sustain the cohesion of the eighteen provinces with the old frontier marked out by the Great Wall. The area of this region is equal to that of British India, the population certainly not less, the natural resources probably greater. With a stronger Government, improved communications and better fiscal conditions, here are opportunities for commerce not to be surpassed in any corresponding area of the world.

But previous experience leads us to apprehend that it is only by the maintenance of its autonomy that British enterprise can be assured equal opportunity in the prospect held out. We have seen a commencement of exclusion already in the north. Apprehension is felt that Germany contemplates a monopoly of mining and railway enterprise in Shantung. Russia purposes certainly, to monopolise the construction of Manchurian railways and the development of Manchurianimines. There is an apprehension amounting to conviction that preference will be given—within a period not longer, probably, than it took to vary the conditions affecting Batum—to Russian trade.

The examples of Madagascar and of Tongking might suffice to indicate similar danger from the admission of French interest or influence in the south.

It may be plausibly contended that a promise not to alienate any portion of Yunnan, Kwang-si, or Kwang-ang is consistent with the policy of Chinese integrity that Great Britain has affirmed. But the pledge is it that case needless. The certainty that England would oppose alienation affords a sufficient guarantee. The demand of France is an assertion of special interest; and she can put forward no claim to assert such interest which England cannot match Yun-nan is contiguous with Burma as well as with Tongking. If the French contemplate a railway to Yun-nan-fu from the south we are already constructing one from the west. If the Red river gives France a special interest in the south the Yang-tsze gives England an equal interest in the north. If the trade of Tongking with Yun-nan amounted, in 1896, to £353,715, the trans-frontier trade of Burma amounted to £280,000, and is expanding at a more rapid rate.

The case of Yun-nan may be one for arrangemenet and if external influence cannot be altogether excluded Her Majesty's Government will doubtless consider how the interests of Tongking and Burma can be conciliated so that free ingress and fair play shall be preserved. The progress made with Tongking railways has not been rapid; and the proposed extension to Yun-nan-fu may be long in completion. The principal at stake, however, claims attention; and the association feels confident that, with the example of Manchuria in view, no arrangement will be admitted that can be held to imply exclusive rights of industry or trade or anything short of equality of opportunity in commercial and industrial enterprise of all kinds.

Kwang-si also borders Tongking, whereas we have access to it only through the Chinese maritime port of Pak-hoi and the Chinese riverine port of Wu-chau. But the trade on Tongking with Kwang-si through the frontier station of Lung-chau amounted, in 1895, to only £15,934, whereas the trade of Pak-hoi amounted to £309,000. The chief objective of the trade of Pak-hoi is Nan-ning which can be reached also by the West River from Hong Kong. But the governing purpose of French policy is to attract the trade of south-west China to Tongking. No jealousy need be felt of efforts directed to that end which do not exclude equal endeavour on the part of Hong Kong, but it is conceived that the time has come when the opening of Nanning should be insisted on as a sine qua-non.

Equally with the competition on the West River, Tongking fears competion by means of a railway from Pak-hoi. It is suggested that permission be asked from the Chinese Government to construct that railway, on the same principle that France has required the construction of railways in Yun-nan. Experience leads to apprehension that the creation of a French naval station in the Lei-chau peninsula will be gradually translated into an assertion of influence in Kwang-tung and Kwang-si. An analogy is not far to seek. Discussing the commercial future of Indo-China, some years ago, M. de Lannessan remarked that if Siam proposed to make a railway from Korat to Bangkok, France must thwart it by any means. The railway was commenced, the means were taken, and Siam appears to have abandoned the project lest its completion entail further aggression. It would be little surprising if the methods adopted in Siam were repeated upon occasion in Kwang-si.

It is suggested also that steps should be taken, promptly, to ensure the construction by British capital—if necessary even under British guarantee—of the long-talked of line from Kowloon to Canton.

The case of Kwang-tung stands apart. Contiguity with Tongking may give France a plausible excuse for alleging interests in Yun-nan and Kwang-si. But the province of Kwang-tung, with its great riverine port of Canton, lies at the back of a British Colony. The statement that British rights in Kowloon will be respected may appear superfluous in the light of these considerations, as it is not conceivable that Great Britain should allow them to be violated. An expression of regret may perhaps be permitted that the representations which have been made to Her Majesty's Government during recent years did not command more immediate sympathy, as an arrangement which might have been obtained at one time with comparative ease is put forward now under an aspect of international concession.

The gross value of the trade of Canton amounted, in 1896, to £5,689,000, and of that entered at the Customs station at Kowloon to £7,197,000. It may be unhesitatingly affirmed that nearly the whole of this passes through Hong Kong. The trade of Swatan, amounting to nearly £4,006,000, is also carried on largely with Hong Kong. If there is a province in China to which any foreign nation has a superior claim, that claim could be alleged on behalf of Great Britain to Kwang-tung; and the association desires to emphasise the opinion expressed in a resolution submitted to your lordship a week ago, that a clear and decisive resistance should be opposed at all hazards to the recognition of any alien interest or influence in that great and important province.

Feeling unable to believe that a declaration of special interest by France in these province is destined to retain a platonic character, the association is led to suggest insurrection with its concomitant anarchy as a contingency that might afford excuse for intervention to which it would not be easy to set a term. The reins of Government in China are never too firmly held. Recent events have shattered its prestige. The population of the Twang Viceroyalty is the most turbulent in the empire; and the outbreak of disturbance that might grow into rebellion is a risk that no one familiar with China can dismiss as remote.

The association desires to express, in conclusion, an earnest hope that no further encroachment on the Chinese Empire will be allowed. Especially it desires to emphasise the opinion expressed in a resolution submitted to your lordship last week, that no special or exclusive privileges should be recognised in any portion of the other maritime provinces, where British interests and British trade surpass those of the rest of the world.

I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

R. S. GUNDRY, Hon. Secretary, China Association.

A CORRESPONDENT describes and address delivered by Robert Louis Stevenson before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts on March 27, 1871, before he had given up the intention to adopt the engineering profession. So little known is this address that even Mr. T. J. Wise—who, by the way, is engaged on an exhaustive bibliography of Stevenson's works—at first doubted its authenticity. Entitled "Notice of a new form of intermittent light for lighthouses," the writer suggests certain modifications of Fresnal's dioptric fixed light apparatus, as too, another mode of holophotally. For this paper Stevenson was awarded a silver medal and three sovereigns.

THE artistic career of Aubrey Beardsley will be exhaustively dealt with in the May number of The Studio, in whose pages the late artist received his first introduction to the public. The illustrations accompanying the article will consist exclusively of hitherto unpublished drawings, two of which will be reproduced in colour.

THE assertion that the English language is supplanting all others does not at present appear to be true in art literature. French not only holds its own in sale catalogues and such like commodities, which circulate in Europe and America, but even in volumes on art published in countries other than France. Just now there is quite a strained feeling in Italy because Italian publishers produce most of their treatises in French.

INDIA AND HER CURRENCY.

SIR EDWARD SASSOON, Bart., read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, on April 28, as under:—If a country's best interests depend upon the steady progress of its trade and commerce, and this in turn is affected by the soundness of the lines upon which her system of currency is based, then India, with her comparatively backward and poverty-stricken people, may be said to hover on the brink of what may conceivably prove a formidable crisis. Her commercial and industrial relations with the United Kingdom are so vast and varied, the trade of the two countries has become so mutually indispensable to the wage earners of both nations, and a right or a mistaken ordering of her money has such a direct and all-important bearing on the uninterrupted flow and gradual expansion and development of these trading relations, that an apology seems scarcely required for intruding some considerations in regard to the recent currency efforts of her Government upon the attention of your Society. Give me good finance, exclaimed a celebrated minister, and I undertake to give you a good policy.

The Indian Government still adhere to their proposal to establish a gold standard, and they believe that in the immediate future they will be able to rely on the effective maintenance of the rate of 1s. 4d., modified only by the variations in rate due to the bullion points between the import and export of gold. But whether, after a period of probation lasting over close on five years, we are within a measurable distance of the goal as the authoritative exponents of that scheme would fain believe, or whether, as the profane sceptics allege we are no nearer the Promised Land, and that thus the sole effect of the contraction of currency has been to bring about famine values for loanable capital, while no sort of confidence is felt in present rates of exchange, are questions which it is highly important to examine into. In entering into a speculative analysis of the chances and immediate prospects of that scheme, it will be my aim to maintain a dispassionate and almost a judicial attitude, the object being to invite discussion and to elicit views and varying phases of thought on the best and soundest steps to be adopted, in order to solve a problem of such magnitude and of no little perplexity. At any rate, if as the result of the interchange of views, even some of the doubtful points which have foregathered round this crucial situation are elucidated, and as a consequence the matter is by so much advanced, our meeting here will not have been held in vain. I have closely followed and studied the course of the economic disturbance of prices since the severance of the link between the two metals in 1873, and I give you my conviction for what it may be worth—that a system of international bi-metallism, with due safeguards, and based upon some not unreasonable ratio, with the at least partial support and benevolent countenance of this country, seems to be the only method by which the maintenance of values can be secured, and as a consequence, freedom from harassing financial and economic unrest. Since, however, a considerable mass of banking and other authorities scout that view and as the mention of that word, that portentous shibboleth—unlike the blessed word Mesopotamia—provokes imprecations in all the moods and tenses, and acts upon some of the monometallists rather as a red rag to a bull, I shall discard both the word and its doctrines for the purposes of this paper. There is though, a direct, not an unseverable connection between the two.

Now let me recall briefly the history of the immediate origin of the causes that led to the closing of the mints in India. You remember the abortive result of the last Conference held in Brussels in 1893. Its dispersal was regarded as a great triumph for those who consider silver unfitted for any other than the humblest functions of token coinage. The worshippers at the shrine of a single gold standard exulted, believing that their opponents' views had received their final quietus. The failure at that Conference of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's proposals for a somewhat extended use of silver—a perfectly harmless experiment, which, if it had been properly carried into effect, would have proved an excellent object-lesson as to the possibility of raising the gold value of silver. But the failure of that proposal, coupled with the prevision of further hostile measures in the direction of demonetizations, induced a further serious fall in silver. The Indian Government, getting naturally alarmed at the dead-set made against the metal to which they, of all other Governments, gave the unlimited hospitality of their mints—and dreading the imminence of the repeal of the Sherman Act—a measure which, if carried out, threatened to displace no less an amount than 54,000,000 of ounces of silver per annum from the currency systems of the world—asked the India Council for authority to close their mints to private coinage. They further suggested that the suspension of coinage should be accompanied by the promulgation of a decree declaring their willingness to receive gold, and to give rupees in exchang at the rate of one rupee for every 1s. 6d. in gold. The now famous Herschell Committee was appointed, and after some hesitation and searching of hearts, they decided to recommend the adoption of the views of the Indian Government as regards mint-closing, and suggested that the rate of 1s. 4d. for the exchange of rupees into gold would prove a more workable figure.

EFFECTS OF MINT-CLOSING.

The Secretary of State for India followed the advice of the Herschell Committee, and gave authority to the Indian Government to close the mints whenever they might think such a step advisable. To the great surprise of most persons interested, the Indian Government proceeded, without any delay whatever, to exercise the authority thus granted to them and closed the mints to silver for private coinage, though we now know that Sir David Barbour did not personally favour the policy of immediate closing. As the Indian Government had for the previous twelve years been urging on the Home Government the great importance of an international agreement among the leading nations so as to fix part of exchange between silver and gold, it was confidently relied upon that the Indian Government would have then availed themselves of the opportunity of endeavouring to bring about such an arrangement. The power of closing the mints gave them an immense leverage in urging France, the United States, Belgium, Holland, &c., to action, as if the Indian mints were one closed the United States would practically be forced to suspend their purchases of silver, and a stupendous change would be produced in the relative use of silver and gold, thus enormously aggravating the existing monetary difficulties.

The rate of exchange ruling at the time was 1s. 2 5-8d., and the price of silver was in the neighbourhood of 38d. the oz. At one bound this declined to close upon 30d. But the gold value of the rupee jumped up to 1s. 3 7-8d. It, however, remained there but a very short time, and although the refusal of the India Council to sell its drafts at anything below 1s. 3 1-4d. tended to maintain nominally that rate, yet transactions were extremely limited. The banks and merchants preferred to await further developments, and showed great and not unreasonable scepticism as to the ability of the Government to make the necessary sacrifice involved in the abstention from the sales of its Bills. These presentiments proved only too well founded, as after a short interval the Council found it imprudent to keep up the struggle. A few lacs of rupees were tendered for at rates varying from 1s. 3 3-8d. down to 1s. 3d., and so on, week after week the downward tendency went on with accelerated speed until, after rather wide fluctuations, the rate touched the abnormally low figures of 1s. 0 5-8d., about a year after the decree. An illustration of the frailty of human calculations! The members of the Herschell Committee reckoned without their host in failing to believe in the probability of a large upheaval of the hoards of silver money which actually took place—not only that, but from Zanzibar, from the littoral of the Red Sea, The Straits, the Malay Peninsula, came coined rupees for the purpose of being exchanged for the greatly cheapened metal of which the rupees are composed. The immediate consequences of the rupture of the link between silver and the rupee was shown in the large falling off in exports to silver-using countries, the phenomenal drop in the Mexican dollar as measured in rupees, viz., from 225 rupees bullion parity to 170 per every 100 Mexican dollars, caused by the divergence of the respective bases of the two standards, thus inflicting enormous losses on those having to make remittances from China and Japan, who had disposed of their merchandise, relying on the previously prevailing rate. These two sets of occurrences, the bringing out of the hoards on the one hand and the check to exports both to silver and to gold-using countries on the other, caused a contraction of the demand for rupees to proceed *pari passu* with the restriction of their supply. Commerce has in well regulated countries, a marvellous power of adjusting itself to altered circumstances, and in the case of India, we see this fact realised, but the influence of the contracted currency has, with a more active course of trade, caused such a stringency in loanable capital—rates in the open Bazaar having been quoted as high as 24 per cent.—that it appears to baffle all the efforts hitherto attempted by the Indian Government to mitigate this great stumbling block to the progress of commerce and industrial enterprise.

It must be understood, however, that I am not questioning the wisdom of the new policy as a temporary expedient in an emergency; or even remotely suggesting that the home Government should have overruled the desire strenuously expressed by that of India. It is always easier to judge after the event. As practical people, we have to look at accomplished facts in their practical aspects—to endeavour to decide for ourselves by the light of the experience of the past and the teaching of the present in forecasting the future, and to see whether the balance of argument and of public advantage point to the desirability of the scheme being revoked or being given a fresh period of grace, or of being persevered with for all human time at all costs and sacrifices of India's best interests. Besides, were I inclined to condemn the policy, I should experience the greatest difficulty in [illegible] the arguments of the Indian Government, [illegible] foresaw the perils that seemed imminently to threaten their exchequer (although two authorities—Sir Robert Giffen and Mr. [illegible]—dissent from the justification upon which that act was grounded), I should be in dire straits to solve the knotty problems of the "what would have been;" whether bimetallism would have been adopted, whether the Sherman Law would have received its *coup de grace*, whether Japan would have seen fit to discard silver in pursuit of a fashionable currency policy, whether the mine-owners of Colorado and Montana would have seen the prudence of curtailing their output in accordance with the altered fortunes of silver, the increasing capacity of the natives to absorb the metal, &c. Upon exact knowledge of these and many other points would depend the pronouncement *ex cathedra* as to the correctness or otherwise of the Indian Government's forebodings in 1893. The above is a brief summary of the salient features that characterised the monetary affairs of India up to the time—the momentous time—when the Wolcott proposals were made to our Government. This was a new departure, the full and cardinal significance of which will, in due course of events, I believe, not fail to be recognised. Before, however, entering at some length into the question of these overtures, it would, perhaps, be more in consonance with the views of this audience that we should face the even still more crucial question as to whether Govenments here and in India have given more proof of faith and courage than of foresight and prudence in proclaiming *urbi et orbi* the advent of the "eve of success" of their policy, and how far the method adopted and that likely in the immediate future to be adopted, have in them the germs of a successful result.

(*To be continued*).

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

TA-LIEN-WAN AN EXCLUSIVE NAVAL BASE.

THE *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphed on April 25:—A proclamation issued by Admiral Dubassoff, chief commander at Port Arthur, states that the area leased extends from Port Arthur to a line between Po-lan-tien and Pi-tsu-wo (latitude 39° 25' N.) The jurisdiction within this area is Russian. Unimportant cases, however, are reserved, at the discretion of the Russians, to the local Chinese officials. The area comprises 800 square miles and all the harbours, including Kiu-chau. The Russian convention, it is now known, states that the lease is for twenty-five years, and capable of indefinite extension by mutual consent; also that the southern portion of Ta-lien-wan like Port Arthur, is to be an exclusive naval base, unopened to foreign ships of commerce. The above is officially admitted to be true. The fortifications at Ta lien-wan have already been begun and a dock has been designed. Thus early the Chinese see their sovereign rights nullified and Russian assurances violated.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The following announcement appeared in the Berlin "Imperial Gazette" on April 22:—The English Government, in view of the approaching occupation of Wei-hai-wei, has spontaneously intimated to the German Government that it has no intention of injuring, or of calling in question German rights or interests in the province of Shan-tung, or of creating any difficulties for the German Government in that province; and that in particular it has no intention of laying down railway communications with the interior from Wei-hai-wei, or from the territory which appertains to that port.

It was not hitherto known here (observes the *Times* Berlin correspondent) that Germany had laid claim to any peculiar "rights or interests" in the province of Shan-tung outside of the territory at Kiao-chau, which she has leased for ninety-nine years from the Chinese Government, and outside the limited zone of hinterland in which, according to treaty, the Chinese Administration may do nothing without German consent. It is there that Germany had obtained in Shang-tung concessions for railways, of which I have already given details. But it was generally understood that these concessions were of a purely commercial character and did not carry with them any distinct political or territorial rights. In this morning's "Berliner Tageblatt" Herr Wolf, writing from Pekin, roughly estimates the probable mileage of the contemplated railways at 1,110 kilometres and their cost at 90,000,000 marks. By far the greater portion of these lines will lie outside the German territory and its neutral zone of hinterland. It would almost seem as if the "spontaneous" intimation of the British Government recognised German rights beyond anything that has yet been claimed, at least publicly, by Germany.

In the course of a discussion in the Reichstag, on April 27, on a supplementary estimate of 5,000,000 marks for Kiao-chau, Hervon Bulow said Germany had no agreement with Great Britain, which had spontaneously declared that she would not use Wei-hai-wei to interfere in the sphere of German interests. Germany would certainly not take the initiative in a partition of China, and did not desire it. From the firm foothold she had acquired she could await further develoment of affairs in tranquillity. In East Asia, as elsewhere, German policy will pursue its path calmly, resolutely, and peacefully. We do not wish to disturb harmony anywhere, but at the same time we are not going to play the part of a Cinderella.

In the preamble to the special estimates for Kiaochau it is stated (says the *Times'* Berlin correspondent) that the garrison, consisting of a battalion of marine infantry and a company of naval artillery, will for the present continue to be required at that station. It is estimated that there are some 60,000 Chinese in the German territory, and it is pointed out that for some time to come the innovations which will be the result of the German occupation may occasionally lead to disturbances. When the railway are being constructed it will be necessary to prevent any interference on the part of the Chinese population, and the members of the Reichstag are reminded that "the Russians carry out all their enterprises under military protection." The Kiao-chau garrison is further described as "furnishing a depot for troops in the event of other German interests in East Asia being menaced, such as, for example, the Legation in Pekin and the settlements at Tien-tsin and Shanghai." The construction of permanent fortifications is not at present contemplated. "Fortifications will only become necessary when the commercial development of Kiao-chau has created interests of value which might be exposed in war to attack from abroad."

In a letter from Pekin to the *Berliner Tageblatt* Herr Eugen Wolf assumes that the Russian in Port Arthur and in Ta-lien-wan will soon become good customers for the German coal mines in Shan-tung, and he recommends that the steamship line which a Cologne syndicate is arranging should from the first have a regular service to these Russian ports. The free port of Kiao-chau, he thinks, will be constructed on the model of Hamburg. There will be a station of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs on the confines of the territory appertaining to the port with a German at the head of its administration. A certain percentage of these Chinese Customs ought to be retained by Germany in order to indemnify herself for the expense of the construction of the harbour and other works.

The Japanese Government has obtained from China an under-taking that she will not alienate the province of Fo-ken, opposite to the island of Formosa.

At the Cabinet Council in Paris on April 28, the Minister of Marine communicated a telegram from Admiral de la Bedolliere informing the Government that he had occupied on April 22 the Bay of Kwang-cha-wan, which has been ceded on lease to France by China. The "Times," Rome correspondent telegraphs:—Profiting by the interest aroused by the statement that the Chinese Government had made important concessions to an Anglo-Italian syndicate, the "Don Chisciotte" published on Wednesday an interesting interview with the Marquis Carlo di Rudini, who has taken a leading part in the organisation of the syndidcate. From the interview it appears that the idea of obtaining mining and other concessions from the Chinese Government occurred to the Primier's son in 1892, when he was attached to the Italian Legation in Pekin. After his return to Italy the idea took more definit shape, and in the spring of 1896, accompanied by another Italian gentleman, he went back to China, and eventually succeeded in obtaining a promise concessions on condition that he would undertake to provide the capital necessary for their development. He thereupon returned to Europe, leaving his associate, Signor Luzzatti, in Pekin, but after satisfying himself that sufficient capital would not be forthcoming in Italy he proceeded to London, where he succeeded in interesting in his projects a number of English capitalists, among them being a prominent director of the Chartered Company. In virtue of this financial support and of the diplomatic aid of the English and Italian Goverements, the concessions were definitely obtained and ratified by the Tsung-li-Yamen. With regard to their precise nature the Marquis Carlo di Rudini professes ignorance, as he has not yet received a copy of the final contract. When it has arrived he will go to London to discuss the modus operandi. It thus appears that, though the initiative was Italian, the capital is almost entirely English. I understand that the Italian Government supported the undertaking because it offered the possibility of employment for a number of Italian engineers and mining experts.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th May, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	14	6	12 p.m.	18	33
Teheran	15	11	14 p.m.	...	10
Suez	15	2	35 p.m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 15th May, 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	23	...	2
" Karachi	...	13	...	2
" Madras	...	12	...	1

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

AN examination of candidates for the Army will be held on June 29, 1898, and following days. Intending competitors should address a request to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Cannon-row, Westminster, S. W., for the necessary forms of application. These forms, duly filled up and signed, must reach the secretary on a date not later than May 1. No form of application received after that date can be accepted under any circumstances. A copy of the present regulations, together with any further information that may be required, can be obtainded from the Civil Service Commission on application. The successful candidates will be examined by a medical board in London, and no candidate will be accepted unless recommended by this board as physically fit for Her Majesty Service. The general conditions as to height, weight, chest measurement, eye-sight, &c., required are given in "the Regulations for Admission to the Royal Military College."

There will be 186 cadetships at the Royal Military College awarded—namely, twenty for Cavalry, twelve for Foot Guards, 140 for Infantry, fourteen for West India Regt. The Cavalry and Foot Guards candidates will be taken on one list, and no candidate will be accepted for the Foot Guards unless he is among the first thirty-two on the combined Cavalry and Foot Guards list. In the total of 160 cadetships alloted to cavalry and Infantry (excluding Foot Guards and West India Regt.) are included a certain number carrying with them a nomination to the Indian Staff Corps. The exact number and allotment of these is determined as follows:—Thirty-five cadetships in all are given carrying this nomination. All Queen's cadets (British and Indian) and hon. Queen's cadets (Indian) have a right to one of these if they choose to take it. The balance, after these claims have been satisfied, will be alloted in order of merit to such of the successful Cavalry and Infantry candidates as have entered themselves as desirous of the Indian Staff Corps in their "form of particulars." The successful competitors for the Royal Military College will be required to join the college on August 17, and will receive all necessary instructions from the governor. A certain number of the successful candidates will join the intermediate division, under arrangements to be made by the governor. All the candidates who obtain Indian Staff Corps cadetships will, however, join the junior division, and be required to complete three terms at the Royal Military College.

The next examination of candidates for cadetship at the Royal Military Academy will commence on June 28, 1898. The number of vacancies to be competed forwill be eigthty. The date on which completed forms of application must be received by the secretary of the Civil Service Commission is May 1. The general conditions as to height, weight, chest measurement, eyesight, &c., required are given in "the Regulations for Admission to the Royal Military Academy." The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy on Aug. 10 next, and will receive all necessary instructions from the Governor.

Fourteen commissions for the Royal Marine Light Infantry will also be given. Candidates for these must send in the same application and "form of particulars" as other candidates to the secretary, Civil Service Commission, and must notify their desire to be appointed to the Royal Marine Light Infantry to him, and also to the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whitehall, S. W. The successful candidates will receive all necessary instructions from the latter.

Thirty commissions will be offered for competition by University candidates under the conditions laid down in the regulations on this subject. The attentions of candidates is directed to paragraph 15, and also to appendix I., of the published regulations, in which the general conditions as to height, weight, chest measurement, eyesight, &c., are given.

Eight commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery will also be given. Candidates for these must send in the same application and "form of particulars" as other candidates to the secretary, Civil Service Commission, and must notify their desire to be appointed to the Royal Marine Artillery to him, and also to the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whitehall, S. W. The successful candidates will receive all necessary Instructions from the latter.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE following is the list in order of merit of Gentlemen Cadets of the Senior Division who passed out of the Royal Military College at Easter 1898, for Commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—

H R von D Hardinge
H W B Thorp
G de C Le Marchant
P K Carre
A F Lambert
W B King
G Makins
H G Deedes
D G Robinson
G B W Smith Rewse
A G Bayley
H H M Harris
G A McL Scoales
B P Lefroy
C R W Allen
C C Parkinson
H R M Brooke
H M Farmar
R G B M Hyslop
S A Innes
E T Humphreys
H T Cotton
O C Borrett
H A Grant
C Shawe
S Phillips
C E Harrison
R L Dawson
W W Seymour
E W Mackdonald
J Van-der-Byl
G C Denman
F H Raikes
The Hon C H M St Clair
W A Orlebar
The Hon J D Hamilton
W Harris
R de C Lyons
C Alexander
G C Hamilton
W J Woodcock
S Nisbet
H H Smith
H H R White
G N T S Osbourne
Q E B Gubbins
R C B Henry
A C L Tyrrell
J V L Maunsell
F G Spring
A C Ogg
J R Bassett
H G Turner
J A Browing
G M Lee
A H C Kearsey
W H MacAllen
H L Matthews
E Fraser
B E Lethbridge
C W Wilson
C E L Porter
E A B Clive
W F Chappell
H G A Thomson
H T Lumsden
A W Parsons
R Ridgeway
J G Browne
L E O Charlton
B J Lang
E N E M Vaughon
D R Hadow
G D S Dunbar
C O Morris
F C A Hurt
J G L Searight
H B P L Kennedy
R A Marritt
D H V Bengough
A E S Clarke
W Fox
M S Purdy
A C Burton
C H Lucas
E G Truell
G Stewart
R W Jennings

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE NAVY

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—R S Poe, to Raleigh, as Commodore Second Class in command of Training Squadron, A P Pocklington, to Cleopatra undated, R C Prothero, to Doris April 27, Sir R Poore, to Illustrious, Sir B Walker, to Hannibal, May 10.

Commanders—H H Torlesses, to Victory, April 22, and afterwards to Hannibal, May 10, F G M'Kinstry, to Victory, additional, for Swiftsure, April 22, A L Hughes, to Illustrious N, May 10.

Lieutenants—Hon V A Stanley, 1st, H C J Grant, G, C W Crawford, T, H B Le Fanu, G G Codrington, and C T Harty, to Illustrious, J S Luard, 1st, S R Olivier, A C H Smith, G, H G R Bevan, H T Atlay, and F N Fargur, to Hannibal, D E R Brownrigg, to Victory additional, for command of Starfish, E S Parker to Caledonia, R G H Blomfield, to Pembroke, additional, for Superb, N W G E Ruck-Keene, to Vivid, for Naval Barracks, P N Wright, to Rodney, G, May 10, T F T Michell, to Wildfire, additional, for command of Snapper, E V Underhill, to Victory, additional, for St George N, April 22, C W Bruton, to St Vincent, April 28, C S Wills to Vivid, for Cambrian, N, May 6, B S G Collard and S R Miller, to Raleigh, D T Norris, to Pembroke, additional, for Northumberland, undtaed, R S Rosomon, to Terrible, as Acting Sub-Lieutenant, R N R, to complete twelve months' training, April 23, O W Ormsby, and P Johnson, to Warspite, undated, E K Loring, to Royal Sovereign, April 24, J P Shipton, to Royal Arthur, April 23, A A Lucas, C C Horne, E V Underhill, J F E Green, G F E Nugent, and W H D Margesson, to Excellent, additional, for short course of gunnery, J O Hatcher, A P Solfleet, J Biddlecombe, Royal Victorian Navy, and E G Durrant, a, to Vernon and Excellent, for short course of torpedo and gunnery, April 30, H R Oliver, W T Clifford, and F Thorndick, to Vernon, additional, for short course of torpedo instruction (April 30); J G Grassam, to Excellent, additional, for short course of gunnery (April 30): W J Davies, F W Parker, P H Freer, D Agnew, and J I Smart, to Cambridge, additional, for short course of gunnery (April 30)—last nine R.N.R.; C C Horne, to Volage, for First Lieutenant's duties (May 2); G H Noakes (R.N.R.), to Defiance and Cambridge; A J May (a R N R), to Vernon and Excellent, for short gunnery and torpedo course April 30, M A Kennard, to be Flag-Lieutenant to Rear Admiral Sir R H Harris, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hopes April 27.

Sub-Lieutenants.—H B Mallenem and H G Sherbrook, to Hannibal May 10, M G Newton, to Wildfire, additional, for Snapper, E Wigram and B M Taylor, to Illustrious May 10, A C Dunn, R N R, to Empress of India, reappointed for a second period of twelve months June 16, F K Sanders R N R, to Cambridge, additional, for short course of gunnery April 30.

Midshipmen.—T C Miller, C E M Law, L Robinson, W B Rowbotham, R S Goff, L G E Crabbe, and B H Piercy to Illustrious May 15, M B Baillie-Hamilton, J G M McHardy and H Seymour, to Hannibal May 16, T R G O'Connor, to Vivid, additional, April 21.

Staff Commanders.—H H Sabben, to Doris, C R H Robinson, to Trafalgar April 27.

Chief Inspector of Machinery.—W W Chilcott, to Hibernia, additional, for Reserve at Malta April 1.

Fleet Engineers.—J H Gilbert, to Howe, additional, for Haulbowlineyard, temporary April 23, J P Thomas, to Victory, additional, for Achilles undated, E R Vine, to Tamar, additional, as Chief Engineer at Hong Kongyard April 25, W H Michell, to Vivid additional, for Conquest April 15, I E Hurst, to Illustrious May 10, J S Sanders, to Hannibal May 10, W Sharp to Vivid, additional, for Ocean, J J Frost, to Cambridge, additional, for Hecate April 28.

Staff Engineers.—W J Featherstone, to President, additional, as Engineer Overseer of Gun Mountings at works of Messrs Vickers, Maxim, and Co., Barrow-in-Furness, and Sylvester Rawling, to Victory, additional, for Naiad April 15, W J Brown to Pembroke, for Ajax April 28.

Chief Engineers.—S Godbeer, to Victory, additional, for Portsmouth Dockyard F W Highton, to Pembroke additional, for Chatham Dockyard April 25, W H Adams, to President, additional as Resident Overseer at Woolwich April 15, W H Meadus, to Pembroke, for Andromache April 28, J W Pleming, to Pembroke, for Dryad undated, B J Watkins, to Tartar, H Humphreys, to Pembroke, for Comus May 19 W P Chapman, to Vivid, additional, for Sybille April 28.

Engineers.—W. H. Beckett, to Wildfire, as assistant to Chief Engineer for charge of drawing office, A Burner, to President, additional, for temporary service at the Admiralty, J Hird, to President, additional, for service to Woolwich April 25, C F Dunn, to Cambrige April 23, D J Carruthers, to Illustrious May 10, C J Huddy, to Hannibal May 10, F Main, to [illegible], additional for Crescent April 28.

Assistant Engineer—R G L Markham H W Kitching F Bath and H R Denson, to Illustrious May 10, T W Richards to Northampton May 10, F R Pendleton, A E Drought, E W Chamberlain, and G W Wooldridge, to Hannibal, May 10.

Artificer Engineers—E W Young, to Tartar May 19, A W Sharp, to Rodney, H T Leverett, to Medea, F J Baker, to Mersey, May 10.

Deputy Inspector of Hospitals—R Grant, M B, to Chatham Hospital April 27.

Fleet Surgeon—W R White, C B, to Hannibal, May 10.

Staff Surgeons—J B B Triggs, to Alexandra April 26, J L Aherne, to Caledonia May 10.

Surgeons—S Roach, to Renown, for Columbine, W Hackett, M D, to Cambridge April 23, P M May, to Victory, additional Feb 8, P K Nix, to Hannibal, W Jackson, to Rodney, A H Jeremy, to Australia May 10, A Gaskell, to Victory, J D Hughes, to Tartar May 19, G Ley, to St Vincent, J K Robinson, to Bermuda Hospital, T E Honey, to Defiance April 27.

Chaplains—Rev R V Wilson, to Bermuda Dockyard, Rev E H Good, to Pembroke April 26.

Fleet Paymasters—H Marsh, to Hannibal May 10, R Williams, to St Vincent May 1.

Staff Paymasters—F J Krabbe, to Illustrious May 10, W G E Penfold, to Terror May 18.

Paymasters—W V T Leonard, to Britannia, H O Jones, to Fearless May 18, C E A Woolley, to be secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir R H Harris April 27.

Assistant Paymasters—J T Wright, to Hannibal, G H Sweeting, to Illustrious, G Graham, to Excellent, G B Keenan, to Hawke May 10, C H Griffiths and C R Harvey, to Doris, as Secretary's Clerks April 27.

Clerks—R A F Hughes, to Hannibal, J P Ratcliff, to Illustrious May 10.

Chief Gunner—J P Cutler, to Galatea.

Gunners—R Gellard, to Vivid, additional, for service in Temeraire, J McCarthy, to Illustrious, R T J Noble, to Hannibal May 10, W Mason, to Pembroke, additional, for service in Tartar April 22, and to Tartar T May 19, F Gilby a, to Mersey T April 22, C O Martin, to Monarch, additional, in charge of Ordnance Stores at Ascension.

Boatswains—T Hallett, to Pembroke, additional, for charge of stores May 28, G F Vosper a, to Caledonia for instructing duties, T Hearne, to Illustrious, T J Wood, to Hannibal May 10, W Marshfield, to Alexandra, J Thornback, to Victory, additional, for service in Invincible.

Carpenters—J Mullice, to Forte April 18, G Carpenter, to Cleopatra, W T Searle, to Raleigh undated.

Admiralty, April 19—The undermentioned Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals and Fleets have been promoted to the rank of Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet;—T H Knott, G Maclean, M A

April 20—The Rev D G Brooks, B A, has been appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

April 24—The undermentioned Staff Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet;—C James, G R D Charlton.

April 21—Assist Paymr G A Koe has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery—Major W J Gaitskell is placed on half-pay on appointment as Paymaster, Capt G G Aston Seconded List, to be Major on the establishment, vice Gaitskell, to half-pay, Lieut J Brough to be Captain, in lieu of Major Asten, extra-regimentally employed.

April 22—Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut A G Dunning to be Lieutenant.

April 23—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut E H Davenport has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 26.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Gen Sir E G Bulwer, K C B, to b Colonel vice Gen C Crutchley, deceased.

11th Hussars—Lieut R J P Anderson is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

19th Hussars—Capt E T Hill resigns his commission.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Col A O Green, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is retained as a supernumerary to the establishment of the Corps, under the provisions of Article 103a Royal Warrant, April 26, 1897. Major J E Blackburn to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col A O Green, Capt M L Tuke to be Major, vice J E Blackburn, Lieut C W Davy to be Captain, vice M L Tuke, Sergt-Major Foreman of Works F Blackwell to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt T C Symons, retired.

Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Major A V D FitzGerald retires on retired pay, Capt L W Bode, from the Duke of Cambridges Own Middlesex Regt, to be Major, vice A V D FitzGerald. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut H O L Puxley is antedated to Dec 24, 1897, vice C G Hutchinson, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Lieut H E Cotterill to be Captain, vice H R Hardy, seconded for service on the Staff, Sec Lieut H C Hart to be Lieutenant, vice H E Cotterill, Gent Cadet, C E Koebel, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice H C Hart.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Lieut F M Carleton is seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt A F Dawkins is seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa, Lieut S M Binny is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Super Capt J R Dyas to be Captain, vice O A Chambers, promoted.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut L A E Olivant is antedated to April 2, 1898, vice H A S Wright, appointed Adjutant.

Norfolk Regt.—Lieut A J V Durell is seconded for service for service in the Army Pay Department. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—L H Abbott, to Oct 30 1897, vice G R P Wheatley, transferred to the Indian Staff Crops, N D Horsford, to Dec 6, 1897, vice F de B Bell appointed Adjutant, Sec Lieut H E M Turner University Candidate, from 3rd Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt to be Second Lieutenant, vice R H Buxton, seconded.

Devonshire Regt.—Capt N J Goodwyn is seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa.

Suffolk Regt.—Major F W Scudamore retires on retired pay, Major G F C Mackenzie, from half-pay, to be Major vice F W Scudamore, with precedence next below Major A J Watson.

Leicestershire Regt—Lieut A H Wilkinson to be Captain, in succession to Major G H P Burne, Adjutant 3rd Bn.

Royal Irish Regt.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut H W R Potter is antedated to Nov 12, 1897, vice C de J Luxmoore, transferred to Indian Staff Corps.

Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Capt W L Mercer retires on retired pay, Lieut B C W Williams to be Captain, vice W L Mercer.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut H E Gogarty is seconded for service on the Staff.

Cheshire Regt—Qmr Sergt. F D Astley-Russell to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt F Howard retired.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut A I Lean is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept

East Lancashire Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut R A Dobbin is antedated to Nov 19, 1897, vice W J Lambert, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps

East Surrey Regt—Capt W H Paterson to be Adjutant, vice Lieut A H S Hart, whose period of service in that appointment has expired

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut C B Norton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers

Essex Regt—Lieut A D Green is seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa

Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt—Capt and Brevet Lt-Col G G Cunningham, D S O is seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Lieut A J Carter to be Adjutant, vice Capt G C Knight, who has vacated that appointment.

Northamptonshire Regt—Lieut P Allen is seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa.

King's (Shopshire Light Infantry)—Capt O H E Marescaux is seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Super Capt H M Eustace to be Captain, vice L W Bode, promoted into the Royal Scots Lothian Regt,

Manchester Regt—The promotions of the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows—J D B Erskine to Oct 29, 1897, vice A N Hood, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, J E T Crichton to Oct 29, 1897, vice T W H Jones, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, G F W Brindley to Nov 1, 1897, vice R S Weston, promoted, G S F Routh to Nov 1, 1897, vice C S Cottingham, promoted.

Durham Light Infantry—Lieut H H S Morant is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs the Duke of Abqany's—Lieut W R Cowie, from 4th Cameronias Scottish Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant, vice C I Stockwell, promoted.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—The restoration to the Establishment of Super Capt W. P. Blood, which was notified in the "Gazette" of April 1, 1898, is cancelled.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Capt E C Hamilton Grant is seconded for service on the Staff Lieut R P D Pattison resigns his commission.

West India Regt—The promotion to the rank of Major, Captain, and Lieutenant, respectively, of Capt F T Henstock, Lieut A L Murison, and Sec Lieut L K Brounlie are antedated to March 28, 1898, in succession to Major H B Bourke, D S O, promoted, Lieut P J V MacDermot, from 4th Connaught Rangers, to be Second Lieutenant, vice R R Ricketts, promoted.

Indian Staff Corps—Col F Kilgour is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army—Majors J A H Pollock and C J L Stuart. Capt F V Whittall is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as a Regimental Second in Command, Indian Army.

Staff—Gen Sir R Harrison, K C B, C M G, R E, from Quartermaster-General to the Forces, to be Inspector-General of Fortifications at Head-quarters, vice Lt-Gen Sir R Grant, K C B, R E, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

School of Gunnery—The undermentioned officers to be Instructors, which appointments are substituted for those of Staff Captains—Capts E D Scott, RA, and GG Traherne, RA.

Artillery College—Capt M B Lloyd, RA, from an Instructor, to be a Professor, vice Major PA MacMahon, RA, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Lt-Col W B Miller, MD, to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice L A Irving, retired, Surg-Lt-Col G D Bourke to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A A, Macrobin, retired.

Army Ordnance Dept—Capt F H N Pym, RMA, to be a temporary Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, on augumentation.

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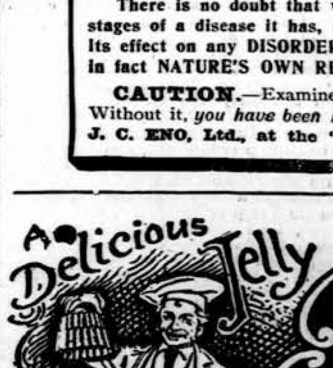

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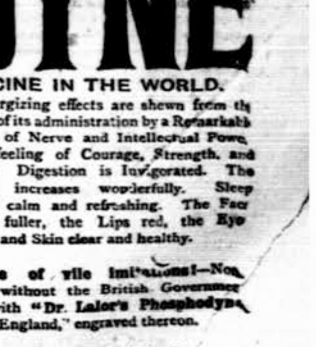

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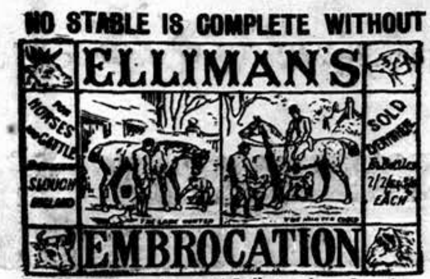
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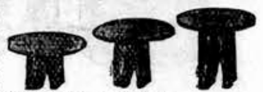

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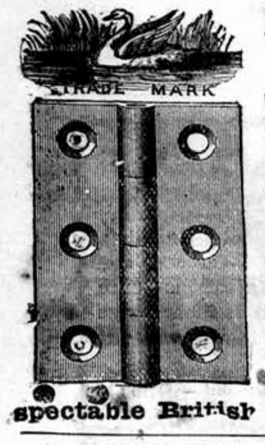

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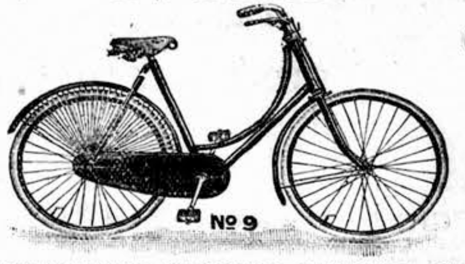

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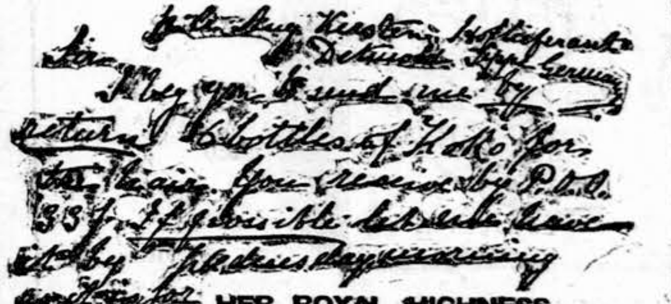

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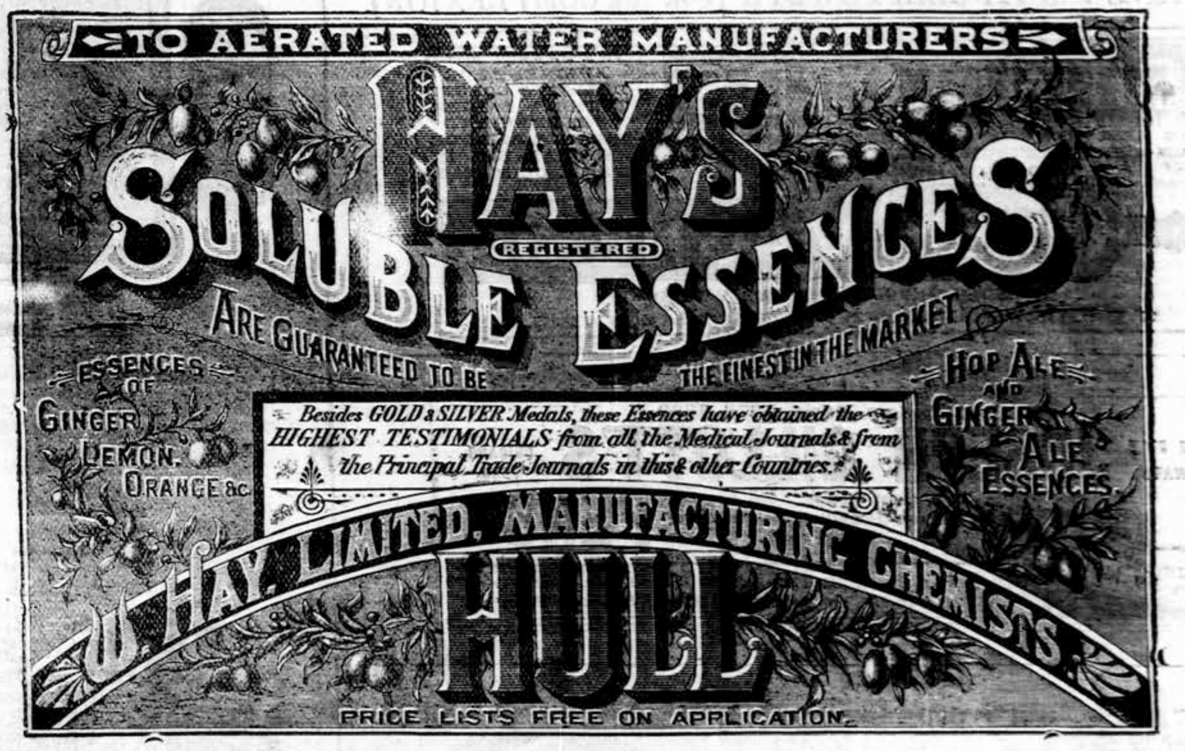
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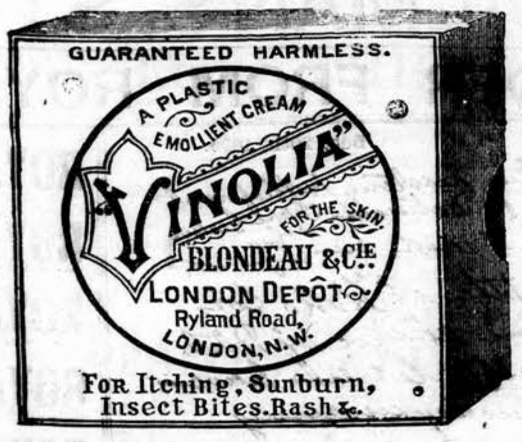

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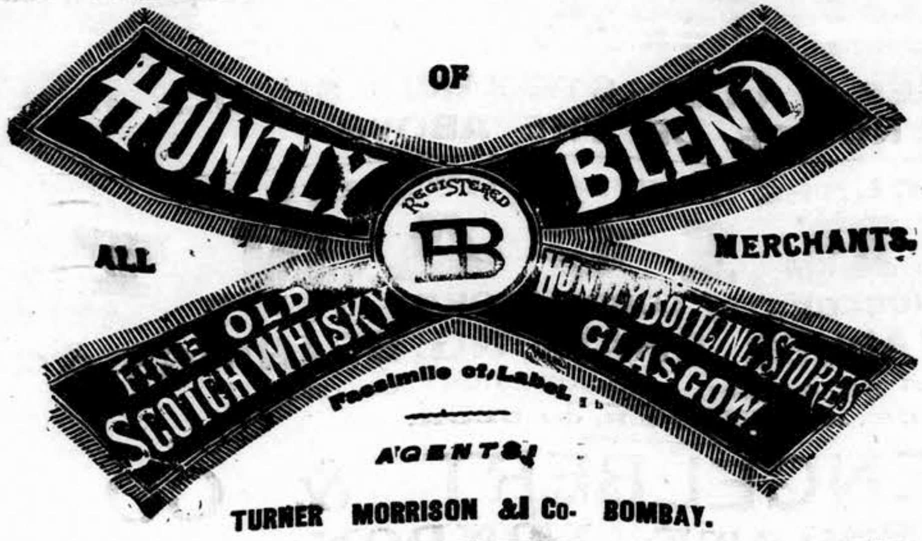

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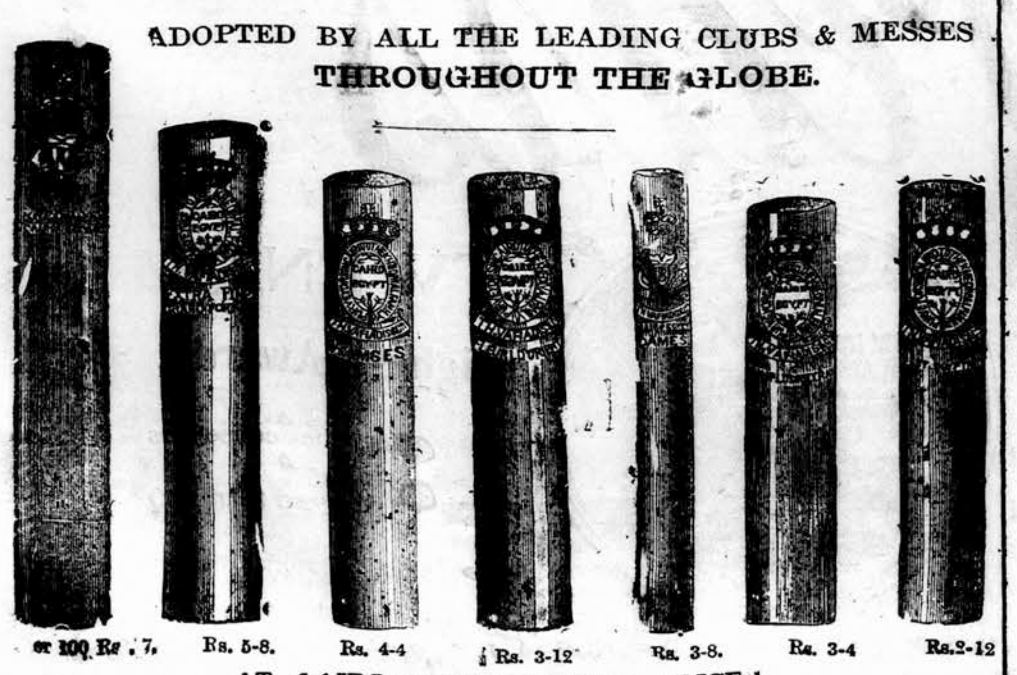

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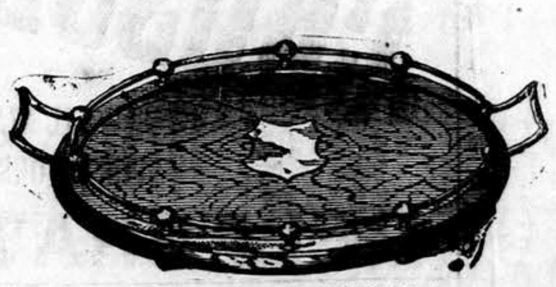
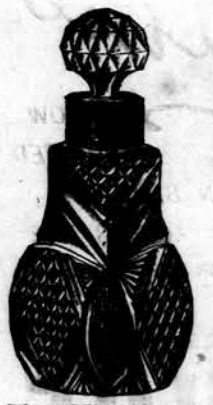
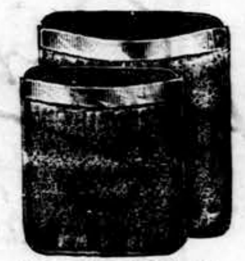
USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES.



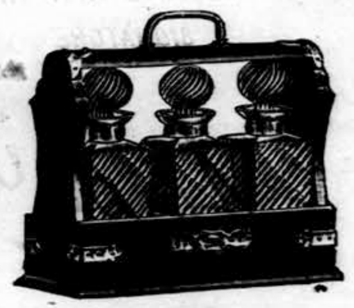
Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.



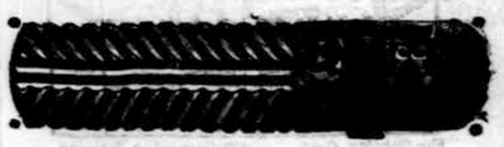
Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.



Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.

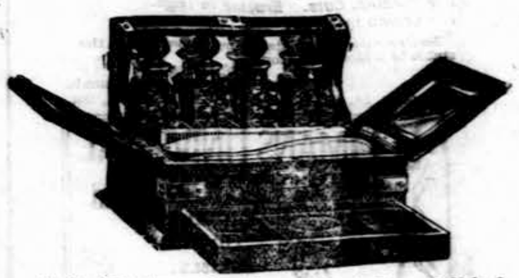


Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.

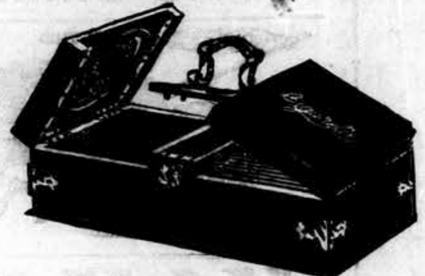


SMELLING FLASK 8001

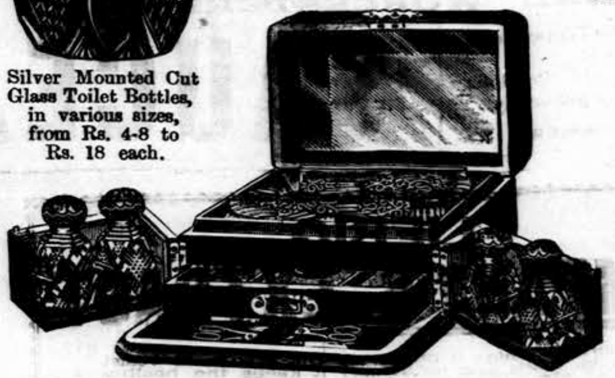
Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount. Rs. 2.



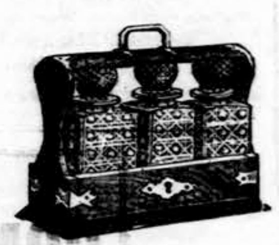
Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.



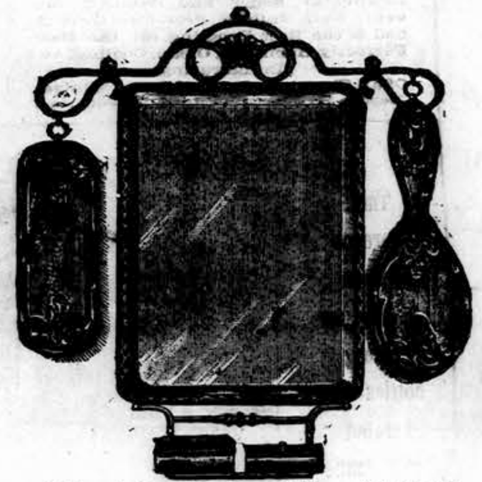
Smoker's Companion, Polished Oak and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.



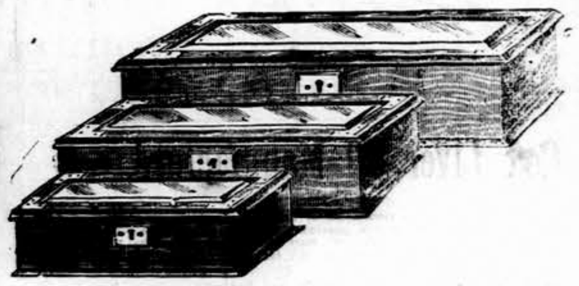
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.



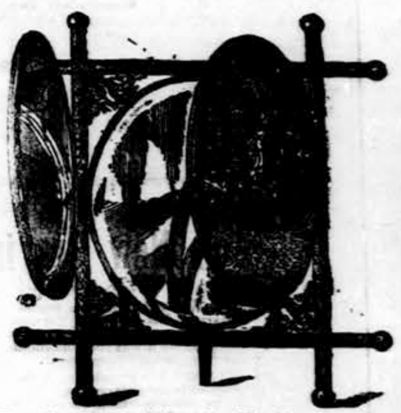
Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.



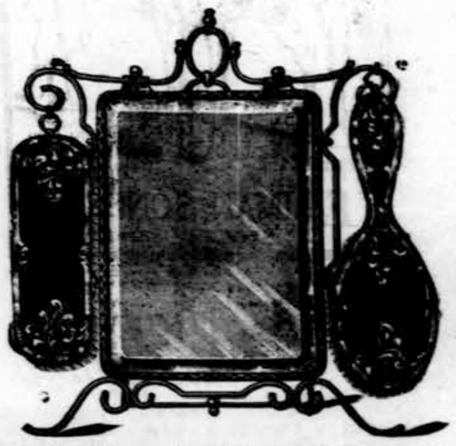
Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Box, and Match Holder, Rs. 38.



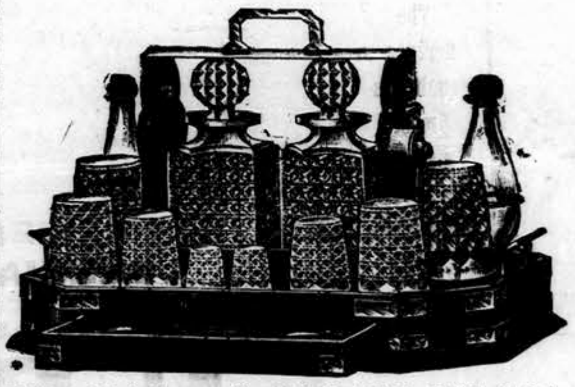
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



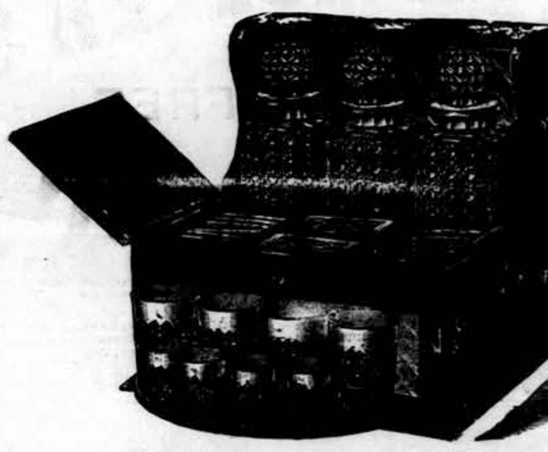
Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, Plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.



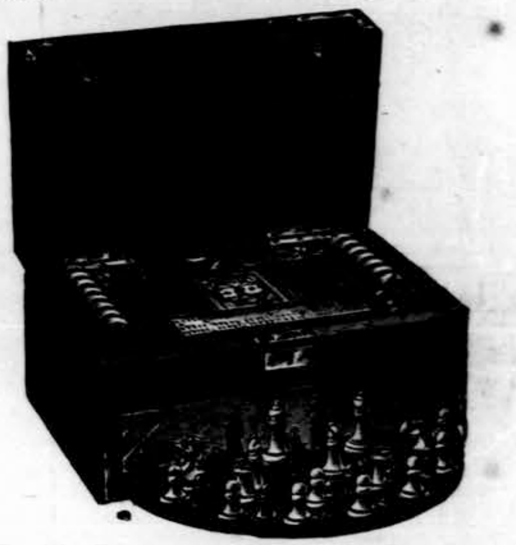
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.

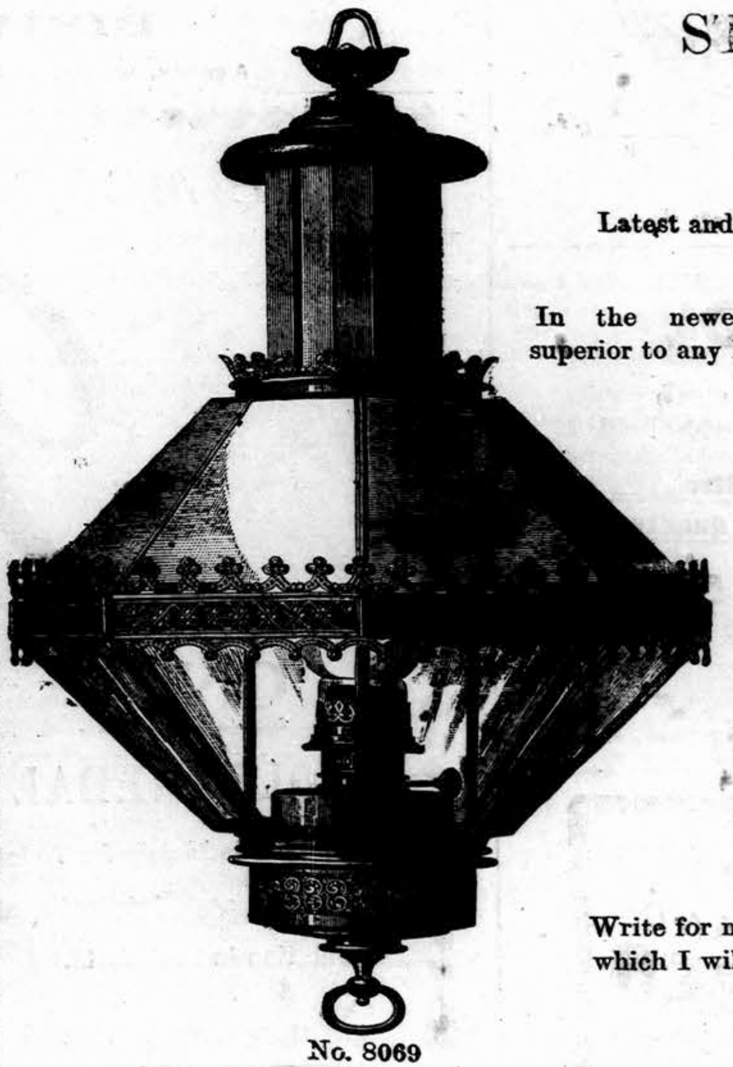


Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.



Revolving Front Cabinet of Games. Chess, Draughts Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

LIGHT! STILL MORE LIGHT!



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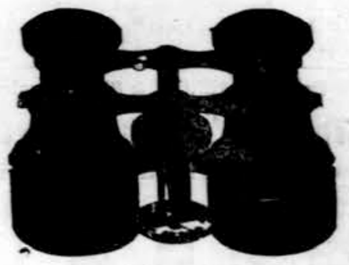

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